YES!
P & O
IS 10 YEARS OLD.
PURE & OLD.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,039—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1900. [TEN PAGES.]

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	15th Sept.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	22nd „
* PENISULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	29th „
M.L. PARRAMATTA	4886	A. Symons	6th Oct.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	13th „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	20th „
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	27th „
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	3rd Nov.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	10th „
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	17th „
* PENINSULAR	5237	W. A. Wheler	24th „

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th August, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Nov., 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,119	1st Dec. 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Costanzo	6,043	in Sept., 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	in Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	„ 1,060.	„ 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	P. Craglietto	5,159	25th Sep. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 1, Sept., 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,219	Schmitz	27th Sept., 1900.
INDUS	6,357	Duchatean	25th Oct., 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Allegre	22nd Nov., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SYDNEY," 4,232 tons, Captain Allegre, to sail on or about the 19th September, 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New-Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific [illegible] dental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 14th Sept., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on the 11th September, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 13th September, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 4th October.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND SEYCHELLES.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 15th September.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 9th September, 1900.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O. and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares and full information furnished by return of post on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers Travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay, Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. Duo. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Sept.
„ RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporite	15th Oct.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd „	325	500	525	550	600
3rd „	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONG-KONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 17th Sept., 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
* Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

WANTED.

TO OFFICERS IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

WANTED, as CHAIRMAN of the Rangoon Port Trust, an Engineer of good business and administrative ability who has had considerable experience in port and river work. Age not exceeding 45 years.

Salary Rs. 2,000 a month, the Port Trust paying in addition the contribution for leave allowance.

The Chairman will be required to pay his own contribution for pension. Preference will be given to an officer who is prepared to stay for ten or fifteen years with the Port Trust.

Further particulars can be obtained by application to the undersigned.

Applications stating age and qualifications should be submitted through the Head of the Department concerned and should reach undersigned not later than 1st December next.

R. E. V. ARBUTHNOT,
Secretary to the Government of Burma, Rangoon.

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

Are now unpacking their new season's goods consisting of
TAPESTRIES, CRETONNES AND MUSLINS.
Pongee SILKS in ART SHADES,
A Speciality.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold.	Silver	Steel & Nickel
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	13
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

IMPORTERS OF
CUTLERY AND HARDWARE.
THE CELEBRATED "CAVENDISH" CUTLERY
IN IVORY AND "L'AFRICAINE" IVORY HANDLES.

POCKET KNIVES, SCISSORS, AND CUTLERY OF ALL KINDS,
KITCHEN AND CULINARY REQUISITES.
HOUSEHOLD AND STABLE BRUSHES.
ALUMINIUM GOODS.
SEAMLESS STEEL COOKING POTS.
ENAMELLED IRONWARE.
GARDEN TOOLS AND ENGINES.
ICE SAFES AND REFRIGERATORS.
TIFFIN AND TEA BASKETS.
FILTERS.
BEDSTEADS AND BEDDING.
KEROSINE OIL STOVES.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FRENCH STORES.

TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.
CHOUCROUTE GARNI.
ANCHOVIES IN OIL.
THOU IN OIL.
ROYANS A LA BORDELAISE.
PATE DE FOIES GRAS.
PREPARED FRENCH MUSTARD.
FRENCH SAUCES.
ASPARAGUS EXTRA FINE.

MUSHROOMS DE PARIS.
MACEDOINE DE LEGUMES.
PETITS POIS, EXTRA Quality.
ASPARAGUS POINTES.
TRUFFES DU PERIGORD.
TRUFFES PIECES FOR COOKING.
COCKS COMBS.
GUENELLES GARNITURE FINANCIER.

SPANISH AND FRENCH OLIVES.

BEST YORK HAMS, boiled in cut	Rs. 2-8	Per lb.
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON, in flitch	Rs. 1-0	Per lb.

The above Stores, &c., guaranteed the best obtainable in the Home and Continental Houses.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
IMPORTER OF
HIGH CLASS STORES,
83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.
ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY
FOR Rs. 3,000.
PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND,
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.
The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS

LIMITED,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON

WATCHES.

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIMEKEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER.—

MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100	
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case	125	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

DRINKING WATER

should invariably be boiled, and after cooling passed through one of

KEMP'S STANDARD FILTERS.

which are filled with a specially prepared Anti-germ medium.

Price, 1 gallon size, Rs. 12 each. 2 gallon size, Rs. 17-8 each.

KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

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BOILER MAKER WANTED.

REQUIRED a competent BOILER MAKER CHARGEMAN. Salary Rs. 120 per month, with free quarters. Applications with certificates to be forwarded to

THE RESIDENT ENGINEER,
Loco. Branch, W. I. P. Ry., Mormugao.

FOR SALE.

A SHOP, on the Esplanade Road, TO BE SOLD as a going concern. For particulars apply to

JOHN LEONZINI,
1st Church Gate Street.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS,
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"PLANTERS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS,"
"GOLCONDAS, BAHADURS,"
"U. S. REEDS,"
And all the present leading Indian Brands

FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED CABANAS,"
The Genuine Article. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS for the MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

LIST OF RECENT MILITARY SUBJECTS. NOW IN PROGRESS.

By R. CATON WOODVILLE, R. I.

	Rs.
The Dawn of Majuba Day, 1900 (Surrender of Cronje) 20 by 30 inches	15
A Chip of the Old Block (Charge of C Squadron 5th Lancers at the Battle of Elands Laagte) 20 by 30 inches	15
God Bless you, Tommy Atkins? 14⅝ by 21¼ inches	15
Conquered, but not Subdued. 14⅝ by 21¼ ins.	15
A Race for Life (An incident at Waterloo), 14⅞ by 21⅝ inches.	15

PUBLICATIONS NOW READY.

By R. CATON WOODVILLE, R. I.

The Absent-Minded Beggar (Gentleman in Khaki) 12⅞ by 20 Vignette	15
The Handy Man (Companion to the above) 12 by 20 Vignette	15
Our Brothers from Over the Seas (Centre to the "Absent-Minded Beggar" and "Handy Man", 20⅝ by 13⅞ inches	21
All that was Left of Them (Companion to Charge of the Light Brigade), 36¼ by 23 inches	31
Jameson's Last Stand (Battle of Doornkop, 2nd January 1896) 32⅞ by 20⅞ inches	31
The Charge of the Light Brigade, 36¼ by 23¼ inches	31

G. D. GILES.

The Charge of the Heavy Brigade, 33¼ by 19¼ inches	21

STANDEY BERKELEY.

Napoleon's Cuirassiers at Waterloo, 30 by 18¼ inches	21

By R. CATON WOODVILLE, R. I.

Alma (Storming the Great Redoubt), 17⅞ by 29⅝ inches,	15
Sebastopol (Lord Raglan watching the Attack on the Redan) 17⅞ by 29¼ inches	15
The Storming of Badajos 1812, 29 by 21¼ inches	21
"1815" (Napoleon's Old Guard at Waterloo) 32⅞ by 18⅞ inches	31

MAUD EARL.

What we have we'll hold (The Champion Bull-dog Dimboola) 28¼ by 21 inches	15

By R. CATON WOODVILLE, R. I.

For Queen and Empire (Jubilee 1897), 34¼ by 18⅞	31

STANLEY BERKELEY.

Atbara (Charge of the Camerons) 33¼ by 23¼ inches	21
Omdurman (Charge of the 21st Lancers) 36¼ by 23¼ inches	21

T. M. HEMY.

The Wreck of the Birkenhead, 17¼ by 24⅞ inches	31

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY.
D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

TO BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED.

1. RAJA OF SATARA DETHRONED, with all the Papers on the case and the Impeachment of Colonel C. Ovans, Rs. 3-8-0.
2. MY THOUGHTS: Religious, Social and Moral. In seven languages. Under the patronage of H. H. the Rao of Cutch, G.C.I.E. Free Distribution.
3. SHELLEY'S SPIRITUAL PHILOSOPHY, Rs. 2-12-0.
4. PHILOSOPHY OF TEARS, Rs. 0-8-0.
5. EXPERIENCES OF AN OBSCURE LIFE, Rs. 2-0-0.

FOR SALE.

1. HAMILTON'S GENEALOGIES OF ALL INDIAN PRINCES, NOBLES, HEROES, &c. &c. Folio size, superbly bound. Incased in a beautiful box with lock and key. Price on appplication, Edition 1819.
VERY SCARCE.
(In 1888 at the Hardwick sale a similar copy was sold for £75.)
2. LORD'S DISCOVERY OF THE SECT OF THE BANIANS AND THE RELIGION OF THE PARSEES. Wherein is shewn the superstitious ceremonies used amongst them. More especially their Idolatrous Worship of Fire. Cr. size Edition, 1630, Price on application.
VERY SCARCE.
3. MILTON'S PARADISE LOST AND REGAINED! Milton's own copy. VERY VERY RARE. Subscription copy. Price on application. (A similar copy was sold for £126).

All communications to be addressed to

J. GHOSE AND SONS,
Book Collectors of Calcutta,
Temporary Address: Indore Residency B., July 21, 1900.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR PRESENTATION.—Silver mounted PHOTO FRAMES. English-made. Solid Sterling Silver Mounts in Artistic Chased and open work designs, a dozen paterns to choose from. Cabinet size, Rs. 15 to 25. Carte de Visite, Rs. 8 to 12.—MARCKS AND CO., LD., Bombay and Poona.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange. Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs and Cattle. Per bottle. Re. 1-8.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road.

SUITS For MONSOON WEAR, NAVY Blue Serge Lounge Suits, Rs. 35. Coloured Soft Wool Suits. Rs. 30. All Wool Cashmere Suits. Rs. 42. A large range of new Vicuna and Soft Homespun Suiting just landed.—ASQUITH AND LORD, Esplanade Road (opposite Clock Tower).

LOVELY ORANGE PEKOE TEAS.—Our this Season Spring Crop Orange Pekoe Teas, are unsurpassable both in quality and flavour. Prices in 1 lb. Tins; Flowery Orange Pekoe at Rs. 1-4, Extra Fine Orange Pekoe at Rs. 1-4, and unassorted Orange Pekoe at Rs. 1-2 per lb. Two Annas less per lb. for large purchases.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Agents, The Bombay Tea Association, Ld., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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TO BE LET.—Room suitable for Barrister or Pleader opposite the High Court. Rent Rs. 35, Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA Manager to H. H. the Aga Khan, Jail Road.

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MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas, Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

THE New Improved CELESTINA, with 4 Rolls of Music and case, complete, Rs. 80. Also extra music on hand by JOHN G. MURDOCH and Co., Ld., London. expressly made to suit the Indian climate.—STEFFE-NEUERand Co., Fort, Bombay

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FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-12-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following;—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, drawing-room sofas and chairs, wire mattresses, etc.

1 fire resisting Millner's patent safe, with duplicate keys, 28 by 22 by 22 inches, on teak stand.
1 Flare light.
1 Dentist's chair covered with purple velvet.
1 Kodak camera, 5 by 4 for one hundred films, photographic burnisher, print and plate washer.
1 lot 3'80, 3'03, 4'50 bore cartridges.
The property of a deceased gentleman—
1 lot wearing apporel, etc.
On account of the concerned:—
2 Bales woollen blankets and seal rugs.

On account of the concerned—About 12 dozen flowered and checked Morocco leather, for carriage lining of superior quality.

By order of Messrs. M. H. Mahomed and Co. and on account and at the risk of Mr. C. H. Ashton—
1 dozen white drill suits.

By order of the Administrator General the property of the late Mr. P. Corentin—
1 lot tins of butter.

AT 2 P.M.

A few lady's and gent's pneumatic bicycles, such as Etna and others.
1 second-hand victoria in good order.
1 office shigram,
1 glass fronted circular brougham.
1 strong made mail phaeton.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Watson's Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, by order of the concerned, the following fancy goods consisting of Bohemian glass flower vases, flower holders, and centre pieces, ladies' and gents' dressing bags, onyx marble gilt teapoys, fancy glassware, English and American platedware, carriage clocks, and time-pieces, race game, etc,

Catalogues will be ready, and the goods are on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MATOONGA, MAHARWADA.

On TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Bhagwandas Shivshanker, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Adamjee Mahomedbhoy, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 19th day of January, 1899, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of land with the messuage, tenement and a chawl standing thereon, and also a tank adjoining to the said land situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Matoonga, Maharwada in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, the said piece of land containing by admeasurement 1,680 square yards, being the portion of the land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey No. 854, and the adjoining tank containing by admeasurement 2,690 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under new Survey No. 855, in aggregate containing by admeasurement 4,370 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded to the said land, hereditaments and tank as follows: On the east by the ground of Dewkabai, daughter of Kanji Rajpal, on the west and south by the vacant Inami land, and on the north by the public passage and which said two lands, hereditaments and premises are assessed under Municipal Ward F Nos. 7496 (2) and 7462 (2), and Street Nos. 1083 A and 1029 A, respectively and which said two several pieces of land and premises formerly as well as now are in the occupation or possession of the said mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Lieut-Colonel H. G. Symons, consisting of single barrel ball and shot gun, single barrel saloon rifle, parade sword with brass scabbard, loaded and empty cartridges, &c.

The effects of the late Mr. Romes Viveiros, consisting of double barrel muzzle loading gun by J. Smith.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 10th September, 1900.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the mortgagee Mr. Amichund Panalal, and on account and risk of Sha Motichund Burrukchund and Chunilal Motichund, 1 neck ornament of brilliants, 2 valees containing 2 ghoswaras (drops) and 4 emerald beads, 1 necklace of brilliants and rubies consisting of one row, 1 pearl kanthi containing 29 pearls and 8 ruby beads, 1 necklace of brilliants and rubies, 1 watch guard of diamonds and rubies, 1 pair of choodas (bangles) of diamonds and rubies, 4 baagles of Dutch diamonds, 2 pearls weighing 22 1-2 raties, 3 pearls, 12 round emeral beads, 21 ruby karans (beads), 1 emerald bead kharedar, 1 ruby ring, and 2 diamond rings.

The above is on view.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Share Bazaar, Fort, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Rangildas Bhukhandas.

28 shares of the Hope Mill, Limited.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NEW CAZEE STREET.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 11th inst. at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Goolam Hoossein Hassan Ally, Abdul Ally Husson Ally, and Sulemanjee Husson Ally, under the power of sale reserved by an indenture of mortgage dated the 5th day of December 1888, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, chawl or range of buildings built thereon situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, at New, Cazee Street, in the registration district and sub district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 825, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 95, containing by admeasurement in breadth 20 feet, and in length 60 feet, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows; that is to say, on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by the said Cazee Street, on or towards the north by the house of Shaik Mahomed Shaik Abdulla, and on or towards the south by a public Banian Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakoredas, & Co, solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOWS KNOWN AS "RUSSELL LODGE" AND "JOSEPH COTTAGE," ON BUND ROAD, AT POONA.

Under instructions from the owners, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at Poona, the following Bungalows on SUNDAY, the 7th October, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of Government land, together with the large bungalow, out-houses standing thereon, known as "Russell Lodge," situate at Civil Lines, Sassoon Road, Poona, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Poona, containing by admeasurement 2 acres and 11 gunthas or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey No. 94, pote No. 2, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by "Ashley House," on or towards the west, by "Readymoney Villa," on or towards the south by Railway fence, on or towards the north partly by "Joseph Cottage," partly by Dharamsala, and partly by Sassoon Road.

On the SAME DAY, at 4-30 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of Government land, together with the large bungalow, out-houses standing thereon, known as "Joseph Cottage," situate at Civil Lines, Sassoon Road, Poona, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Poona, containing by admeasurement one acre and 35 gunthas or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey No. 94, pote No. 2, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by "Ashley House," on or towards the west by Dharamsala, on or towards the south by "Russell Lodge" and Dharamsalla, on or towards the north by Sassoon Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 10th September, 1900.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, at 2 p.m., the following:—

By order of Messrs. S Naraen and Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers, Morarji and Valubhdas Govindji and Co., of Mulji Jetha Market.

A large lot of superior woollen and cotton shawls of assorted designs.

By order of the concerned to clear a consignment—100 pairs English boots and shoes, of different sizes and patterns.

1 case 56,000 coronet cigarettes in air tight tins of 50 each.
1 case 10000 coronet cigarettes in packets of 10 each.
1 case 300 lbs gold medal tobacco in 1 4 lb tins.

The above goods are very superior and are manufactured by Messrs. Cameron and Cameron of U. S. America; and are being sold to introduce them in the Indian markets.

1 case 12 perambulators and 6 baby's tricycles.
A small lot of majolica vases, plates, flower pots, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 10th September, 1900. Auctioneers.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied, &c.

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LAWSON'S LIQUEUR.
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Quality and age Guaranteed.

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CHERRY WHISKY.
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TO LET:—In the MELA RAM BUILDings (Best Business Premises) on the Upper Mall, Lahore Shops, Nos. 1, 4, and 6, next to Punjab Club (Magnificent design) in the busiest part of Lahore.

For particulars please apply to

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OFFERING 2,000
FRESH WATCHES FOR SALE.
MONEY RETURNED IF NOT APPROVED.
JUST UNPACKED. GUARANTEED FOR 3 YEARS.

No. 1, Railway Regulator Watch, Rs. 3-8; No. 2, Rs. 4-8; No. 3, Rs. 5; and Curzon Watch, Rs. 5-8 each. Testimonials highest and any number. Soliciting early orders.

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BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
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ELECTRICAL STORES, CONTRACTORS TOOLS, CEMENT, COAL TAR, RUBBER, PAINTS, OILS, METALS, AND ENGINEERS' SUNDRIES.

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TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

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STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

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For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

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Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£310,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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H. CHALMERS,
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PAID UP CAPITAL	„	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„	8,000,000

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BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
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BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

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Acting Manager.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	20,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

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SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum, and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

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GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED	Rs. 11,05,82,460
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This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable a Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium. Rs. a. p.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium. Rs. a. p.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

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Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.
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LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
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25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	28 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
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A SCHOOL of TYPEWRITING and SHORTHAND has been OPENED by the above Company, which provides unequalled facilities to Students for rapidly acquiring a thoroughly practical knowledge within three months. Special arrangements have been made to give INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTIONS at any time during the course of the day, to the Pupils' entire SATISFACTION. CERTIFICATES of Proficiency are guaranteed and Students are recommended for EMPLOYMENT.

COPYING WORK of all kinds done on Special Terms.

TYPEWRITERS and ACCESSORIES supplied and REPAIRS promptly executed.

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WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

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TWENTY-FIFTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1900.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.

PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1900 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

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NOTICES.

R U

AWARE that from TO-DAY ARRANGEMENTS have been made to give AWAY to all men,

WOMEN AND GIRLS,

BOYS AND CHILDREN,

Of all castes and creeds, residing in the Bombay Presidency, a

USEFUL AND SHOWY

CALENDAR,

Showing the days of the week, English dates, and months, both in English and Gujarati, also

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IF NOT

You are hereby informed that to get this pretty

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You have only to buy of any of us, Wine Merchants, a bottle of the celebrated

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A present of this pretty

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FOR ALL YOUR LIFE,

And also to your Children, Grand Children and all following Generations.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY the 13th, 14th and 15th instant, being PUBLIC HOLIDAYS under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

NOTICE.

NOWROJI JAMSETJI ANTIA, late HEAD CASHIER to Messrs. Grindlay Groom and Co., as commenced BUSINESS as MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT at Thana and at No. 14 K, HUMMUM treet, Fort, Bombay.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT CO., LD.

NOTICE.—The TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share-holders of he Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 8, orbes Street, on MONDAY, the 10 day of September 1900 t 4-30 P.M. to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance heet for the year Ending 30th April, 1900.

2nd.—To declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect two Directors in the place of those who go at by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To appoint Audtiors for the year ending 30th April, 01, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED om 28th August to 10th September, 1900, both days inclusive, nd during that period the Books of the Company will be vailable for inspection by Shareholders during office ours.

By Order,
PEROSHAW. B. R. MODY,
Manager.

Bombay, 15th August, 1900.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

RDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 413 OF 1899.

MOTILAL NAROTUMDAS ....Plaintiff.
vs.
SADANAND TRIMBUCK KALE............Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the Fourth day of December, 1899, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of September, 1900, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the defendant in the following properties.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuages thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, on the Palava Road in the Wadi of Soni Madhav Sheth Shivshanker the Fazandar thereof being Parbhoo Karsannand Sadashiv containing by admeasurement 20 feet in breadth and 47 feet in length being house No. 113, and bounded on the North by Public Road, on the East and West by the Gully and the house of Bai Rukhamabai, widow of Govind Lilaji, on the South by the Gully and the house of Bhandari Ganesh Luxman and assessed by Ward No. 2138, Street No. 278-280.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort Walls of Bombay, in the Charney Road, containing by admeasurement 98 2-9 square yards and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the house of Andhiaroo Cawasji, on the West by the Charney Road, on the North by the stable of Moti Raghunath, and on the South by the stable of Pestonji Dossabhoy Commissarywala which said premises are registered in the Collector's rent roll under old No. 570, new No. 2672, old Survey No. 216, and new Survey No. 8197, and are assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 43.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage tenement or stable and premises and two Cocoanut Trees standing and being thereon covered with tiles built on chunam walls situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay, at Chandanwadi, containing by admeasurement 93 feet and 9 inches in length and 14 feet and 9 inches in breadth and bounded on the East by the Chandanwadi passage on the West by the Mahomedan burying place, on the North by the stable of Ratanji Byramji Bisney, and on the South by the vacant ground belonging to Jaggonnathji Shanker Sheth and assessed by the Collector of assessment under Ward No. 35.3, Street No. 114-116, and by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 570.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. BHAISHANKER and KANGA, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay.—Dated 8th August, 1900.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
DEBENTURE LOANS.

FOUR PER CENT LOANS AGGRAGATING Rs. 12 LAKHS FOR SEWERAGE, ROADS AND SANITARY WORKS AND FOR PLAGUE EXPENSES.

THE Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay will be prepared to receive up to 12 noon Bombay time, of WEDNESDAY, the 26th September, 1900, separate sealed TENDERS for the following TWO LOANS bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum :—

(1). Rs. 6 lakhs—Being the 2nd and final instalment of the 19 1-4 Lakhs Loan for Sewerage, Roads and Sanitary Works, repayable on 1st June, 1940.

(2). Rs. 6 lakhs—Being portion of the 2nd instalment of the Plague Loan of Rs. 20 lakhs, repayable on 1st May 1920.

Rs. 12 lakhs.

NOTE.—Subject to the approval of Government no further sum is to be raised by this Municipality during the current financial year.

Further particulars as to the form of tender, amount of deposit, date of payment of accepted tendered amounts, &c., &c., can be obtained on application to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 5th September, 1900.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

THE only Firm which repairs "Celestinas," "Aristons," "Phoenix," and all sorts of Hand Organs and keep all spare Repairing and Tuning materials in stock.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 47m. Sun sets, 6h. 6m. High water, 5-12m., 4-38a. Low water, 11-40m., 11-32a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Port Canning and Land Improvement Company, Forbes Street, 4-30 p.m.

CRICKET.

Bombay vs. Poona at Poona.

A STREET ACCIDENT.—Bhani, a Hindu girl, aged eleven years, was, on Friday afternoon, crossing the Kalbadavi Road, when she was accidentally knocked down by a tram-car. One of the wheels passed over her left hand, crushing two of the fingers. The girl was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where the injured fingers were amputated, and she was detained.

GRANT COLLEGE LYON SOCIETY.—The second meeting of the clinical branch of Grant College Lyon Society was held in the College Theatre, on Friday afternoon, Captain A. Street F.R.C.S., I.M.S., presided. Mr. Umachigi read an interesting paper on "Tetanus." An able discussion followed in which many members took an intelligent part. After some interesting remarks from the president the proceedings were concluded with the usual vote of thanks.

AN UNTRUSTWORTHY FRIEND.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Richard De Souza, a Goanese, was charged before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, with criminal breach of trust in respect of a flannel suit, valued at Rs. 20, belonging to A. Taborda, an employe at the docks. On the 5th of August last, the accused obtained a loan of the suit from the complainant, promising to return it in a couple of days, When Taborda demanded the return of his suit, the accused put him off from time to time. The matter was reported to the police and the suit was recovered from a marwaree at Kamatipoora, with whom it had been pledged by the accused for one rupee. The magistrate fined the accused Rs. 30, or in default ordered him to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A NOSE-CUTTING CASE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Mahomed Kadir, a Mahomedan, was charged before Mr. P. H. Dastur, with causing grievous hurt to his wife, Baijee, by cutting her nose with a pen-knife. The couple resided at Old Nagpada Cross Lane, and were frequently seen quarrelling. The woman wanted to go to her native country, but the accused would not allow her to leave his house. On Saturday she left her room to go to the bazaar to purchase some flour. Whilst she was going out of the passage of the house, the accused met her, threw her down and cut her nose clean off with a pen-knife. The woman raised an alarm, on hearing which, her sister Ameena and a neighbour ran to her assistance, and rescued her from further injury. Baijee was sent to the J. J. Hospital for treatment. The accused was arrested by the police. The case was remanded.

SERIES OF THEFTS.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Marshall Almeida, a Native Christian, was prosecuted on three charges of theft of an electrical time-piece, valued at Rs. 75 and two accordeons and sundry articles of wearing apparel, in all collectively valued at Rs. 100, belonging to Mr. Samuel Moore, an electrician, and two others. One Narayan Tookaram was charged with aiding and abetting Almeida in disposing of the stolen property. It appears that Almeida, who is a notorious character had been for the last four weeks knocking about the houses at Byculla and Mazagon and pilfering whatever property he could lay his hands on. He had disposed of several articles with Marwarees and Borahs from whom the police recovered them. Almeida pleaded guilty to all the charges and was sentenced to an accumulated term of one year's rigorous imprisonment. His accomplice Narayen was sentenced to six months' like punishment.

THIEVING COMPOUNDERS.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. W. Webb, Inspector Jones charged Michael Pereira and J. M. F. Gomes, compounders in the firm of Messrs. Thomson and Taylor, Chemists, Esplanade Road, in respect of theft of medicine bottles, valued at Rs. 32-7-0, belonging to their masters. The police were informed of occasional thefts in the shop and a policeman was posted in front of the establishment. On Saturday morning second accused was seen entering the shop with a hand-bag and coming out with some bottles in the bag as well as in his hands. The policeman on watch suspecting his sly manner of looking around arrested him. On an enquiry it was found he was a discharged compounder of the firm and had made the first accused a tool of his evil designs. Pereira to make the purchases look bona-fide had made out a credit memo. taking care to conveniently forget filing the same. They were convicted by the magistrate, the first accused being sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and the second to six months.

MISSIONARY CONFERENCE IN BOMBAY.—Last Monday the Bombay Missionary Conference met at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Proctor, on Malabar Hill. Occasional heavy showers did not prevent a good attendance. The evening was devoted to a very able paper read by Rev. H. G. Bissell, of Ahmednagar, descriptive of the work of the American Marathi Mission in and around that city. With ten missionaries, including two medical, stationed in the city of Ahmednagar, there is at once a condition not found elsewhere in India. But the paper showed a result that would likewise not be found in India. The outlook is full of encouragement. We are hoping in a future number to give some further particulars of this phase of Western India Missions. It will interest many to hear that the president of the Conference for the year is the Rev. W. H. Stephens, of the M. E. Church, Grant Road, in succession to Rev. M. B. Fuller, who held the position last year. At the close of Mr. Bissell's paper Mr. Thos. A. Bailey urged the circulation of papers among the member of the Conference, prior to the gathering in order that the entire evening might be devoted to a discussion on the subject. We hope the suggestion will be acted on. At present the time available for discussion is so brief as to prevent the ice getting properly broken. Delightful as it is to listen to an able paper, we venture to think that an hour's discussion might elicit points of value, supplementing even the ablest paper that could be written ; at least the experiment might be given a fair trial.—"Guardian."

DAMAUN NEWS.—On Wednesday and Thursday Lower Damaun again presented a clean mortality bill, while on Friday there were two deaths, one from fever and one from starvation. Great hardship is felt by people owing to private medical practitioners' dispensaries at Lower Damaun being closed by a peremptory order, because the medicine is not dispensed by qualified pharmacists, while medicine in the Government dispensary, which is now located in the Government School, at Lower Damaun, is dispensed, in contravention to the rules of the Goa Medical Board, by an ordinary compounder who is not a qualified pharmacist, probably on the principle that "The King never does wrong." Luckily the plague and cholera epidemics have now abated, for if the rule which is a very old one, had been enforced during the time the epidemics were raging, the result would have been disastrous.—An important gold theft case in which a well-known Shravak shroff is charged with receiving stolen property and which has been pending for the last four years, came on for hearing before the new District Judge on Wednesday, but as the advocate who represented the accused was absent at Goa, the Judge postponed the case to the 22nd of October next, warning the accused that if on the fixed date, their advocate should not appear, he (the learned Judge) would on no account grant a further postponement but proceed to determine the case by appointing according to the criminal procedure, any person to conduct the defence. Mr. Diogo Brito, a local advocate, has been retained for the defence. As he left Goa on business, Mr. Fernando de Cunha was to supply his place but a recent occurrence in his family prevented his coming to Damaun.—There is now abundance of water in the tanks and wells and the fields are expected to turn up an excellent crop, to the gratification of the cultivators. The total rainfall up to date being 80 inches and 74 cents, which figure was only exceeded during the last 24 hours twice, viz., in 1878 and 1883 when the fall was respectively 118 inches and 86 cents and 84 inches and 23 cents.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

GYMKHANA VS. MILITARY TEAM.

MONDAY, 5-15 P.M. SHARP.

GYMKHANA (COLOURS)—Back, A. Graham Simpson ; three-quarter backs, C. M. Ross, W. J. Reid, P. Parsons, and W. Forbes Skene ; half-backs, W. G. Tucker and I. Scrymgeour; forwards, T. D. Moore, W. S. Thornton, W. Ferrier, P. P. Cadell, P. J. Arnott, J. R. Boyes, A. D. Shanks, and J. E. P. White.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA "A" VS. B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

THIS match was played on the Maidan on Saturday, the encounter resulting in a highly interesting game. The Gymkhana winning the toss batted first, the innings being opened by Ames, a visitor on his way from Ceylon to Northern India, and Beville, who opposed the bowling of Banda and Patel. The partnership was so successful that Allison took the ball from Banda. The new bowler effected a dissolution by a full pitched ball which Ames elevated and the bowler caught. The retiring batsman had made 31 by very free and vigorous cricket. Chichester after notching a single put a ball from Master, who had relieved Patel, into the hands of Colabawalla. Cheetham and Beville by excellent cricket carried the score to 73 when the latter gave the only chance of his innings and was smartly caught by Robinson with his contribution at 33. Cheetham afterwards succumbed to Master and shortly after Clarke joined Vines, the latter after being missed was smartly stumped by Walcott in stepping out to one from Patel. Burns was also stumped and thereafter the wickets fell rapidly to the end which was reached with the score at 105. The Railway men who began their innings at a quarter-past four did not begin well. Smith was caught and bowled by Cheetham for two, Allison was caught by Burns, and with the score at nine only, three wickets were down. Colabawalla and Banda, however, put a considerably different complexion on the game. Repeated changes of bowling were tried, but the batsmen were not separated. They had won the game five minutes before time was called and when stumps were drawn the score was 111 for three wickets. The partnership had put on 102 runs and both batsmen were not out. The Railway men thus won by three wickets and six runs. Score:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr Ames c and b Allison	31
Capt Beville c Robinson b Patel	33
Capt Chichester c Colabawalla b Master	1
Mr H Cheetham b Master	12
Lieut D Vines st Walcott b Master	12
Mr F J Clarke c Pechey b Banda	10
Mr C L Burns st Walcott b Patel	4
Mr S Burney b Banda	1
Mr H Dunk b Banda	0
Mr Robertson b Banda	0
Capt Bolton not out	0
Extra	1
Total	105

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Mr A Smith c and b Cheetham	2
Mr K D Patel c Burns b Cheetham	4
Mr J Allison c Cheetham b Clarke	3
Mr F Colabawalla not out	53
Mr G Banda not out	33
Mr E T Colabawalla	Did not bat.
Mr W Pechey	
Mr T H Thelwall	
Mr E T Robinson	
Mr W S Walcott	
Mr J Master	
Extras	16
Total (for 3 wkts)	111

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Banda	9·5	2	35	4
Patel	14	4	35	2
Master	5·4	2	21	3
Allison	3	0	13	1

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Cheetham	15	6	32	2
Clarke	17	6	27	1
Robertson	2	0	7	0
Ames	3	0	10	0
Vines	2	0	13	0

BOMBAY GYMKHANA "B" VS. ISLAM GYMKHANA.

This match was played on Saturday on the ground of the Islam Gymkhana. The Europeans suffered defeat by six wickets and nine runs. For the Islamites C. M. Ali took four wickets for 35 runs and Khalid captured six at a cost of 57. Score:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA "B" TEAM.

Capt Edwards b C M Ali	9
Capt Boileau st Khalid	2
Capt Kendall c and b C M Ali	50
Capt Shouldbridge b C M Ali	4
Mr Powell b Khalid	23
Capt Anderson c Daood b C M Ali	4
Mr Dalgleish l b w Khalid	6
Mr Marshall b Khalid	0
Mr Moens b Khalid	14
Mr Arnott not out	7
Mr Gillum st Khalid	0
Extras	18
Total	137

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Mr Daood Nensi c Edwards b Marshall	11
Mr Sheriff b Edwards	44
Mr Daood Ali c Moens b Edwards	22
Mr Khalid not out	31
Mr C M Ali c Gillum b Anderson	20
Mr Azhar	Did not bat.
Mr Arabi	
Mr Dana Ebrahim	
Mr S Tyebji	
Mr Peeroo Mahomed	
Mr Yesuf Bhai	
Extras	18
Total (for 4 wkts)	146

THE LORD NORTHCOTE SHIELD COMPETITION.

THE SEMI-FINALS.

The match was continued on Friday on the Elphinstone College ground, when the Elphinstone College scored 223, and the Gujerat College 65; the Elphinstonians thus winning by 274 runs. The scores are :—

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

Second Innings.

Ashburner K b Seth	4
Vakil N c Seth b Seth	1
Kanga R c Dave b Vakil	24
Gimi c and b Seth	3
Ashburner N c Mody b Antani	21
Nanavati not out	88
Pearson b Vakil	46
Mody c Dave b Shao	14
Kanga D b Vakil	3
Cooper H c Dave b Seth	1
Davar S L did not bat	0
Extras	18
Total	223

GUJERAT COLLEGE.

Second Innings.

Vakil N run out	1
Dave c and b Pearson	3
Daphthari run out	0
Modi P V c Kanga b Pearson	1
Antani not out	32
Shao run out	1
Seth c Kanga R b Modi	4
Vakil c Cooper b Nanavati	7
Bakshi b Modi R	1
Parukh b Modi R	1
Sathe b Modi R	4
Extras	8
Total	63

CRICKET AT POONA.

POONA GYMKHANA VS. BOMBAY PARSEE GYMKHANA.

THE annual fixture between the Bombay Parsee Gymkhana and the Poona Gymkhana began on Friday. The local team gained the toss and elected to go in. Careful batting against as careful fielding made the game somewhat slow at times, but it was evident Poona was playing up to its old reputation. The scores were :—

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Capt Braddell not out	0	not out	9
Major Lachlan b Davur	5	b Chenoy	0
Mr Markham c Kharas b Davur	5	not out	5
Capt Wood st Chothia b Davur	2	Did not bat	
Mr Sale l-b-w b Davur	8		
Capt Greig st Chothia b Dabur	42		
Mr Sprott b Kharas	21		
Capt Sangster c Sanjana b Chenoy	26		
Capt Welman c J Dustoor b Chenoy	0		
Pte Teadaway c J Dustoor b Chinoy	5		
Pte Proctor b Kharas	27		
Extras	18	Extras	6
Total	159	Total	20

Runs for each wicket : 1 for 4, 2 for 21, 3 for 73, 4 for 81, 5 for 81, 6 for 117, 7 for 117, 8 for 121, 9 for 157, 10 for 159.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Chenoy	96	43	3	3
P Davur	136	75	4	5
Kharas	48	23	1	2

BOMBAY PARSEES.

1st Innings.

A Chothia c Grieg b Proctor	3
F Talati b Proctor	12
M Sanjana l-b-w Greig	2
M Dastur c and b Greig	8
K Kharas l-b-w Greig	1
P Pohcha b Proctor	3
K Mody b Greig	0
J Dastur st Sprott b Greig	6
P Davur b Sale	24
M Davur b Proctor	0
N Chenoy not out	19
Extras	5
Total	83

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Proctor	66	27	1	4
Greig	72	38	1	5
Sale	13	13	0	1

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 24TH AUGUST.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Arabia, Captain J. L. Parfitt, with English mails of 24th August, arrived in Bombay harbour at 5 o'clock on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Apcar Mrs and Miss
Bocquet Mr
Barker Mr and Mrs and infant
Carey Lt F
Couper Mr J S
Dobbin Lt E P
Evans Mrs
Goldspink Mr H
Garnett Mrs
Goldsmith Lt H D
Gibson Mr
Grant Mr W C
Hoonahan Mrs
Heron Mr Alex
Leveridge Mr H
Luard Lt E B
Lyster 2nd Lt P G
Lyeod Mr
Miller Mr B
MacLean Mr and Mrs A H
Mackenzie Mr and Mrs
Priestool Miss N
Pierce Capt R C
Pierce Mrs and inft
Rope Mr and Mrs
Raper Mrs daughter and 2 children
Stephenson Mr F H A
Sinclair Miss E H
Sewell Mr J
Sydenham Mr and Mrs R B
Spender Lt W G
Smith Mr H
Solomon Mr S P
Turner Miss E
Thompson Lt W C
Tate Mr
Turner Mr
Watson Maj G H
Zobel Mr M

FROM MARSEILLES.

Augus Mr J
Blakeway Capt D B
Chicquer Mr, Mrs and Miss
Highton Mr and Mrs
Hewett Misses two
Hall Mr T H
Harding Mr Chas
Lyle Mr A
Maud Mr
Oshea Mr
Porter Col H E
Patuck Mr R H
Robertson Mr and Mrs
Self Mr C F
Volkars Mr R C F
Young Capt S and Mrs

FROM PORT SAID.

Burnett Mrs
Miley Col J A
Minter Mr John
Price Capt R H
Rundell Lt F P

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BATTY.)

A DISTRICT JUDGE'S DECISION REVERSED.

VAMAN VASUDEV NENE VS. PARASHRAM RAMCHANDRA MOGHE.

THIS was a second appeal from a decision of Mr. M. B. Tyebjee, District Judge of Thana, in appeal No. 143 of 1999, Mr. N. V. Gokhale appeared for Vaman; the original plaintiff and appellant; and Mr. D. A. Khare appeared for Parashram, original defendant and respondent.

Mr. Justice Fulton, in giving the Court's decision, said :—We are unable to accept as conclusive the finding of the District Judge that the plaintiff's claim is not proved. In dealing with the slope of the Dhakka, the District Judge appears to have overlooked the well known maxim "Cujus est solum, ejus est usquelad cælum." The Dhakka belongs to the plaintiff as stated in the defendant's title deed, and admitted in his deposition. The plaintiff was, therefore, entitled to obtain the removal of any encroachment on the surface of the Dhakka made by the defendant within the period of limitation. The plan shows that the Dhakka does not extend towards the west right up to the end of the land in dispute, but the District Judge has not given any reasons in regard to that bit of land to meet the arguments of the Subordinate Judge based on the measurement in the defendants title deed. Whether, when all the evidence on the subject has been fully considered, the result will be wholly or in part in favour of the plaintiff, we cannot say ; but we think that he is entitled to a distinct finding on the various questions arising in the suit and that, until such finding has been arrived at, the judgment of the Subordinate Judge cannot be set aside. We now reverse the decision of the District Judge and remand the appeal for a fresh hearing in reference to the above remarks. Costs to follow the result.

MORTGAGES EXTINGUISHED.

GARBAD HARIBHAI VS. MULJEE RUNCHOR AND OTHERS.

THIS was a second appeal from a decision of Mr. D. G. Gharpure, additional first class subordinate Judge at Ahmedabad, in appeal No. 431 of 1898, Mr. K. M. Ghodi appeared for Garbad, original plaintiff and appellant; and the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh appeared for some of the others, original defendants and respondents.

Mr. Justice Fulton, in giving the Court's judgment, said :—In this case it was contended that, although the mortgage of 1865 was null and void under Section 3 of Bombay Act V of 1862, the plaintiff was entitled to fall back on the earlier mortgages of 1851 and 1861, as the deeds were handed over to him in 1865, and it was to be presumed that he intended to keep them alive for his own benefit. But the Courts below on a full consideration of the facts, have found that those mortgages were extinguished when paid off by the mortgagor who had no further interest in keeping them alive and who merely handed over the deeds to the new mortgagee in proof of their having been discharged. No assignment of these mortgages was made to the plaintiff, and the appearance of the deeds with their tops torn as if they were cancelled supports the conclusion arrived at. With that finding no sufficient ground has been shown for interference in second appeal. Moreover, the only transaction in virtue of which the plaintiff could claim any interest in the land in suit was a transaction whish, at the date on which it took place, was absolutely null and void under Section 3 of the Act. Next, it was urged that, as the plaintiff was in possession from 1865 to 1890, when he was ousted by the defendants, the latter had lost their right to possession under Section 28 of the Limitation Act, and that therefore on the principle laid down in "Pemraj" vs. "Narayan" (I. L. R., 6 Bom, 215.), he was entitled to be restored. Now, it may well be that if the plaintiff were still in possession and were resisting a claim made by the Narvadars without the intervention of the Collector, that claim would be rejected as time barred. But the land never having legally been alienated, remain a portion of a bhag other than a recognized subdivision, and is protected by the first section of the Bhagdari Act from seizure or sequestration by the process of any Civil Court. The question then, whether the Narvadars have lost their title or not, becomes immaterial, for the action of the Court is prohibited in respect of the land itself. The decree must therefore be confirmed with costs.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 10.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

To speak to the minutes of the decree.

195 97—M J and M—Annpurnabai widow vs Purshotum Lala and others—Sorabjee and J.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

448 00—Ardesir H D and Co—Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Tata vs Marwady Jutmal Kanayalal—Payne G S and M. Part heard.

Long Causes.

361 91—Edgelow G and W—Laloobhoy Chuganlal vs. Narotumdas Inderjee Varshnow—Dikshit and D.

374 14385 99—Ardesbir H and D—Pestonjee Nusserwanjee Kerrawalla vs Abdul Kadir Hussonally Vasey.

295 99—Smetham B and N—Seskaran Samirmal vs Nathmal Ramdas and others.

246 99—Captain and V—Sitaram Shanker vs Ganpat Bhikoo and others—Smetham B and N and Chitnis M and M.

To Vary Commissioner's Report.

370 70—Payne G S and M and Wadia and G—Karmalli Rahimbhoy and others vs Rahimbhoy Hubibhoy and another—Thakurdas D C and H.

Long Causes.

214 8515 00—K D Shroff—Keshrinath Anandrao Desai vs Powlabai and another—Khunderao and S.

75 00—Pestonjee R and K—Bomonjee Shapurjee Choba vs Sahmahomed Hajee Mahomed—B M and M.

587 99—F P Pavri—Cowasjee Cursetjee Bhandupwalla vs Shimunt Mahadeo Holkar and others.

812 99—Crawford B and Co—Hajee Tar Mahomed Hajee Hassam vs Bai Mamabai alias Mariambai—F and D.

709 99—Thakurdas D C and H—Abdur Rehman Haji Goolamhoosein, &c vs Esmail Haji Abdulla, &c—F P Pavri.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Summary suit for hearing in Chambers.

476 00—Hiralal M and M—Chunilal Dharamdas vs Kallianjee alias Mamoo Damodar.

Testamentary Suits.

27 00—Jamsetjee and R—Bai Doorgabai alias Chandraleagabai vs Hari Balloo Malgoonker—Mantri and B—Part heard.

Commercial Causes.

434 00—Nanu and H—Mowjee Shamjee vs The National Bank of India—Little and Co. Part heard.

422 00—Tyabjee D and Co—Motilal Sundaram vs Kissonlal Dayaram and another—Wadia and G.

472 00—Tyabjee D and Co—Jailal Khoobiram vs Rajiram Lekhram and others.

Long Causes.

260 00—Captain and V—Bai Jethbai vs Vurdhwan Munsey and another—Ardeshir H D and Co and M J and M. Part heard.

2 00—R P Mehta—Krishnaji Vithal Limaya vs Bai Doorgabai and another—R P Barucha and J and R.

397 00—Framjee and D—Aliadinbai Mahomed Dama and others vs Mankoobai widow and others—R B Mehta.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

33 00—Bhaishanker and K—Chimanlal Nagindas vs Goswmi Shri Kanayalajee Luxmanlaljee and others—Bicknell M and M.

1 97—Captain and V—Khairaj Runchord and others vs Parpea Govindjee and others—Janardhan and A.

493 23447 98—Janardhan and A—Parpea Govindjee and others vs Khairaj Runchordas and others—Captain and V.

582 99—Bhaishanker and K—Dossa Thakersey vs Mathuradas Bhawan—Little and Co.

623 95—Chitnis M and M—Krishnanath Sitaram Dimote vs Madon Moroba and others—Pestonjee R and K, M and J, and in person for postponement.

758 99—Tyabjee D and Co—A F Fernandes vs D P Rozario—Smetham B and N.

136 00—M H Khan—Hajee Abdul Rehman Sheerazi vs Dayal Kanjee and others—Bhaishanker and K.

410 00—Jamsedjee and R—Janmahomed Hajee Abdul Satar vs Abdulally Budabhoy—Sorabjee and J.

411 00—Payne G S and M—Yemnabai widow vs Haji Ahmed Haji Oosman and others—Shamrao and M and M J and M.

415 00—Daphtary and F—J F de Oliveira vs Sumsudin Hajee Ebrahim Penkar and others—M and J, and Captian and V.

ALLEGED FRAUD ON THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA

THE case against Kasava Row Mudali and Ganapathy Chetty, the accused concerned with the alleged fraud of Rs. 70,000 on the Bombay Branch of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, was resumed on Friday.

Mr. Alan Daly, instructed by Mr. Brightwell, of Messrs. Barclay, Orr and David, appeared for the Bank.

Mr. S. Gurusamy Chetty defended the first accused while Mr. F. Napier defended the second.

When the case was recalled on Friday, Govinda Chetty was cross-examined by Mr. Venkataramana Iyer, a Vakil, on behalf of the second accused. He said :—The records the witness brought in connection with an appeal in the High Court were taken from him by Inspector Bothagurusamy Pillai. During the fortnight he was under police surveillance, he was not a free man. He was not allowed to go anywhere or see anybody. On the day of his release, he was not able to see Bothagurusamy Pillai to take the records. [The Inspector admitted he had the records of the witness.] At the time witness came to Madras, Kasava Row was in Madras. Witness had known accused's family for the last 25 years. Theirs was a wealthy and influential family. On the second day after his arrival witness was invited by Bothagurusamy Pillai for meals in his house. Before he went to his house, the policeman, who disguised himself as a servant of Kasava Row, and who brought the invitation, took the witness to a club where Bothagurusamy Pillai was playing billiards. At that club the Inspector gave him a cup of coffee.

[At this stage Bothagurusamy Pillai produced the records which he took from the witness, who identified them as his when they were shown to him. They were filed as an exhibit in the case.]

Mr. Gurusamy Chetty had no questions to put on behalf of the first accused.

Re-examined by Mr. Daly, witness said that he never since the death of their father had the accused lived with their mother at Nagapatam. After their father died, the accused separated from their mother, taking all the property from her. The mother laid no claim against them. The first accused came away to Madras, while the second remained in Tanjore. Inspector Bothagurusamy Pillai pressed witness to stay with him when the disguised policeman took him to his house. Witness stayed accordingly. He did not seek the assistance of the police constable in finding out the vakil he wanted. Witness was now eating in a hotel and sleeping in a friend's house near the Market. He could not tell that friend's name.

Inspector Bothagurusami Pillai, cross-examined by Mr. F. Napier, said :—On the 31st of July last witness took cognizance of this case. A complaint was made by Mr. Miller to the Deputy Commissioner, and witness worked under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner. Witness had never seen any written complaint of Mr. Miller addressed to the Deputy Commissioner, nor did he know if any documents had been forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner by Mr. Miller. Witness had never taken any written statement from Mr. Miller, but he was told that he had made a statement. The Deputy Commissioner had deputed the witness to work up the fraud case reported to him by Mr. Miller. Witness saw Mr. Miller, who gave him the necessary information in the case. He gave also the description of the accused persons as he heard from Bombay. He added that he had suspicions against the first accused. All that was on the 31st July. Mr. Miller did not show the draft, as he did not have it with him at that time. He said he suspected the first accused as a consecutive number was given in the draft. As he could not produce the draft on the 31st of July witness presumed that Mr. Miller had not seen it till then. (Witness recited the description of the personal appearance of the accused as Mr. Miller gave it to him).

Mr. Miller gave all that information from a communication received from the Bombay Agency. As he was reading it from the original letter, witness did not ask to see it himself. In consequence of this description notices were prepared setting forth the details as obtained from Mr. Miller. The Deputy Commissioner prepared them from information he had independently obtained. On the 4th August the notices were published. During none of his subsequent conferences with Mr. Miller did the witness ask to see the draft. Nor did Mr. Miller make any statement to the witness about the draft. The Chief Clerk of this Court prepared Mr. Miller's formal complaint to the Magistrate, Mr. Miller dictated it. Witness was present at the time. Between the 31st of July and the 8th of August, Mr. Miller had spoken to the witness about the handwriting in the draft, but the witness had made no note of it in his diary.

At this stage the Court adjourned.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	8	4	28
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	14	4	22
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	10
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	1	31
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	9
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	8
Total	27	9	120
Same date last year	12	17	101
Cholera	15	12	

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	1	9
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	5	4	26
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	12	2	42
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	12
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	29
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	14
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	23
Total	17	10	164
Total plague deaths to date	79,222	64,959	
Same date last year	15	13	91
Cholera	9	19	

INOCULATION.

The total of inoculated persons up to 29th Aug., 2,00,021.

Castes and Nationalities.	Week ending 29th Aug., 1900.	From 6th Sept., 1899, up to 29th Aug., 1900.	Since 1st Oct., 1897, up to 29th Aug., 1900.
Brahmins	0	1,349	2,578
Jains	0	1,059	1,322
High Caste Hindus	3	60,252	64,742
Low Caste Hindus	54	82,949	94,995
Mussalmans	0	11,712	21,182
Parsees	0	1,690	8,237
Jews	0	638	774
Europeans	0	236	367
Eurasians	0	229	269
Native Christians	0	1,941	3,179
Other Nationalities	0	1,480	1,725
Unclassified	0	1	651
Total	56	1,63,536	2,00,021

Sore Throat

"You cannot do better than gargle with 'Condy's Fluid.'"
Sir Morell Mackenzie, M.D.
(The Eminent Throat Specialist)

Gargle with CONDY'S FLUID

CONDY & MITCHELL, London, England, are the only Makers.

"CONDY'S FLUID" can be purchased of all Chemists and Stores. *Beware of imitation.*

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 8.

Saturday ; Pressure has decreased generally over the whole Indian region. The decrease has been slight to brisk in the Punjab ; brisk in Burma and brisk to rapid in the south of the Peninsula. A shallow depression is shown in Lower Burma. Winds are irregular round the Bay. Showers have fallen in Bengal, North-Western Provinces, Submontane Punjab, and Simla and Mussoorie hills. Bahraich has received nearly four inches, Berhampore two and a half, Mymensing, Calcutta Mainpuri, Agra, Mussoorie and Chakrata one inch. Showers have also fallen in Madras, Cuddalore, reporting two and a half inches and Bellary one inch and Mount Abu has received nearly three inches, but other parts of Rajputana are practically rainless and only light scattered showers have been received in Gujarat, Central India, Central Provinces, and West Coast. Temperature is in defect in North Bengal, North-Western Provinces, Gujarat and South India ; in excess in the Punjab, Sind, North Peninsula and Lower and Central Burma. Conditions continue suspicious over the centre of the Bay to where the depression may be forming. Showers will probably again be received in Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Madras, but the rainfall in other parts of India will probably consist of only light scattered showers.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

An "Inch of Rain" means a gallon of water spread over a surface of nearly two square feet, or 3,630 cubic feet, equivalent to 100 tons upon an acre.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Previously registered	66	59	69	59	68	56	64	27
Saturday, 8th Sept.	0	7	0	12	0	21	0	5
Sunday, 9th Sept.	0	5	0	25	0	10	0	9
Total	66	71	69	96	68	87	64	41
Total fall to 9th Sept., 1899	29	54	32	40	38	7	33	45
Total fall to 9th Sept. 1898	60	20	58	42	58	49	56	51

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	58	20
From 6 a.m. 7th Sept. to 6 a.m. 8th Sept.	0	2
Total	58	22

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	209	21
Friday, 7th September	0	97
Total	210	21

THANA.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	76	21
Friday, 7th Sept, 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.	0	57
Total	76	78
Total fall to 7th Sept, 1899	38	24

Friday 6-5 p.m.—Showers of rain fall here occasionally. A Mahratta woman near Civil Hospital and a Marwadi in Bazaar Peith died of plague yesterday. A Mahratta near Post Office and a Marwadi near High School died to-day. There are now four patients in Plague Hospital at Thana.

DAMAUN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	80	57
Friday, 7th September	0	17
Total	80	74
Total up to 7th September, 1899	28	33

RAINFALL ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

The return of rainfall as registered at 8-30 a.m., on the 7th September :—

	Bhavnagar Para. In.	ct.	Dhola. In.	ct.	Jetalsar. In.	ct.
Previous total	28	37	21	25	38	28
Rainfall on the 7th Sept.	0	13	0	0	0	17
Total up to date	28	50	21	25	38	45

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 8TH OF SEPTEMBER.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity, at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·616	SE	2	93·1	79·9	91	0·40	12·89	−2·64
Sirsa	29·603	SW	7	95·4	?	63	...	3·04	−8·29
Delhi	29·678	E	4	89·7	77·5	74	..	12·73	−10·54
Agra	29·678	Calm	1	90·0	77·4	91	2·28	16·68	−6·61
Cawnpore	29·667	Calm	1	87·8	77·1	89	...	25·05	−0·51
Allahabad	29·677	SW	4	87·6	79·3	93	...	22·97	−8·33
Jhansi	29·705	Calm	1	85·7	76·1	87	0·13	30·21	−2·02
Jacobabad	29·599	SE	3	108·4	83·0	66	..	3·50	+0·78
Karachi	29·685	WSW	16	84·4	79·7	83	0·02	1·69	−4·10
Jeypore	29·703	NNW	2	89·7	73·6	87	0·06	17·25	−6·55
Ajmere	29·716	W	5	88·4	75·1	89	0·01	17·39	−1·01
Deesa	29·733	WSW	11	87·1	76·6	91	0·07	26·26	+5·30
Ahmedabad	29·772	NW	3	85·2	76·6	92	0·08	14·54	−17·11
Bhuj	29·733	WSW	20	90·8	76·4	84	0·03	15·65	+3·13
Jamnagar	29·741	SW	19	86·0	75·7	81	0·01	21·91	...
Rajkot	29·761	W	18	87·4	73·7	91	0·21	39·04	+14·58
Bhownagar Para	29·768	W	3	89·6	75·8	78	0·20	27·03	+9·75
Veraval	29·783	W	13	83·0	76·8	86	0·20	34·11	+16·44
Neemuch	29·758	SW	10	85·5	73·6	96	0·06	32·11	+5·58
Indore	29·775	Calm	1	81·3	73·1	91	0·10	27·53	+2·00
Saugor	29·741	W	3	79·9	74·1	91	0·17	35·52	−3·19
Jubbulpore	29·710	NNW	5	85·9	75·1	93	0·12	43·86	−5·38
Hoshangabad	29·728	SW	6	86·7	75·2	61	0·10	38·57	−5·76
Khandwa	29·773	W	8	85·7	74·6	91	...	31·95	+7·20
Raipur	29·723	SW	8	88·8	75·6	88	...	32·53	−7·52
Nagpur	29·751	Calm	7	89·2	75·1	89	..	39·29	+2·41
Amraoti	29·785	W	9	84·1	72·8	86	0·23	23·74	−2·40
Akola	29·795	W	9	89·5	72·2	79	..	37·61	+11·95
Surat	29·792	SW	3	88·1	76·5	82	0·02	33·72	−4·79
Malegaon	29·795	WSW	11	90·9	73·1	70	...	9·46	−5·76
Bombay	29·834	W	15	86·4	79·0	83	0·01	64·34	+2·61
Poona	29·843	WSW	12	82·1	69·9	79	0·08	22·59	+6·10
Ahmednagar	29·832	NW	9	88·9	67·9	79	...	15·00	+2·11
Aurangabad	29·795	W	13	85·3	67·2	79	...	17·79	...
Sholapur	29·821	NW	11	92·7	73·0	65	...	12·31	−6·53
Ratnagiri	29·845	NW	8	85·4	77·9	83	0·02	88·25	−7·16
Belgaum	29·846	WNW	21	81·3	66·8	85	..	56·86	+28·02
Goa	29·854	NNW	8	84·0	77·9	93	0·01	88·56	+12·66
Karwar	29·873	NW	7	83·2	76·5	88	...	128·87	+23·48
Mangalore	29·875	WNW	2	80·3	73·4	83	0·10	123·94	+28·23
Calicut	29·850	NW	9	79·8	73·0	92	...	92·22	+12·30
Cochin	29·881	WNW	..	82·4	75·6	82	...	59·55	−6·10
Bangalore	29·848	WNW	7	81·7	67·8	88	0·35	13·30	−1·65
Secunderabad	29·779	NW	8	88·1	73·5	80	..	18·09	−3·57
Masulipatam	29·741	WNW	8	95·1	81·1	76	...	15·76	−4·28
Bellary	29·836	WNW	10	87·2	72·7	61	1·22	8·47	+1·05
Cuddapah	29·829	W	G	93·6	75·8	85	0·52	6·44	−9·43
Madras	29·771	W	6	93·5	72·0	85	0·99	8·84	−2·94
Coimbatore	29·850	SW	1	83·4	71·1	90	..	6·57	+2·32
Trichinopoly	29·821	Calm	3	87·0	74·4	87	0·07	8·22	−0·63
Negapatam	29·790	W	..	...	...	..	0·06	10·94	+1·97
Colombo	29·880	WSW	10	88·0	78·0	80	...	24·07	+5·62
Aden	29·761	S	..	92·8	83·8	50	...	0·00	−0·32

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light. M=Moderate. F=Fresh. S=Strong. H=Heavy.
Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J. H.=0·15 (68·34) ; G. T. H.=0·12 (60·72) ; St. G. H.=0·06 (65·78) ; C. P.=0·01 (64·34).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased everywhere, the fall being brisk in the Madras Presidency, Mysore, on the Malabar Coast and at Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Veraval and Karachi. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are easterly at Delhi and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to light.

The maximum temperature is from 4° to 6° in defect at Coimbatore, Karachi, Deesa and Saugor, and 4° to 5° in excess at Sholapur, Ahmednagar and Malegaon. The minimum is 4° in excess at Ratnagiri. The highest temperature in the shade was 108° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Belgaum.

Humidity changes are small and the skies are more or less cloudy in many places.

Over two inches of rain has fallen at Agra (2.28"), over an inch at Bellary (1.22"), nearly an inch at Madras, about half an inch at Bangalore, Hoshangabad, Cuddapah and Lahore, about a quarter of an inch at Rajkot, Bhavnagar Para, Veraval, Saugor and Amraoti, and a few drops or very light showers at Jhansi, Ajmere, Jeypore, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Jamnagar, Neemuch, Indore, Jubbulpore, Surat, Bombay, Mangalore, Poona, Ratnagiri, Trichinopoly and Goa.

The monsoon currents on both the sides of the Peninsula are still weak and scattered showers continue probable.

The mail steamer Arabia left Aden on the 3rd and reports having experienced up to Longitude 52° E. light easterly and south-westerly winds and slight southerly swell; thence to Longitude 64° E. moderate monsoon occasionally blowing fresh, cloudy weather and a moderate sea and swell ; thence to Longitude 68° E. moderate to gentle monsoon and overcast sky ; thence to arrival this morning moderate to fresh west-north-westerly winds and light passing showers near coast.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

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Will be given away this month to
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1st Prize, Rs. 60 ; 2nd Prize, Rs. 30 ; 3rd Prize, Rs. 15.
BELOW ARE GIVEN SIX PUZZLE WORDS :—

1. M*S*O*.
2. B*R*I*.
3. C*P*N*A*E*.
4. L*V*R*O*L.
5. *O*D*N.
6. M*R*E*L*E*.

CONDITIONS :

FILL in the Stars in the Puzzle words (one letter for each star) to represent six principal towns in Europe. Write those you find out on a sheet of paper placing the respective number to each, and post it, together with your money order for Rs. 2-8, being the half year's subscription to the "Indian Tit Bits." (otherwise no notice will be taken), enclosing a stamped addressed envelope for reply, to the "Indian Tit-Bits" Office, 180, Dhurrumtolla Street, Calcutta. Please quote number of money order to avoid confusion.

The one that will fill in the whole six puzzle words correctly will get Rs. 60 ; five, Rs. 30 ; and four, Rs. 15 ; no Prize will be awarded for less than four.

Should more than one fill in the words correctly the prizes will be divided.

Competitors can only send in one attempt, thus giving every one the same chance.

Intending subscribers during this month will not only get their paper for six months, but will have besides the chance of winning one of the handsome prizes named above for the mere trial.

We are simply giving away the prizes to popularize the I. T. B.

Intending subscribers should send in their Competitions to reach us not later than Saturday, the 15th of September, 1900

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 8.

2 3-4 per cent Consols	£98 13-16 plus 3-16
3 per cent Rentes	£101 1-4 plus 1-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	£109 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities	£63 5-8—1-4
Bar Silver in London	28 11-16—1-16
Do. New York	62 5-8 unchanged.
Exchange on London at Paris	25'16 1-2 plus 1-2
Do. New York	4'87 unchanged.
Discount Bank of England 4 per cent	do.
Do Short London Bills 3 5-8 per cent	do.
Do Indian Bank Bills 4 per cent	do.
Shipment of Silver to Bombay	£200,000
,, ,, Hongkong	110,000
,, ,, Shanghai	10,000

EXCHANGE.—The market opened with one Bank, quoting at 1-32nd, under the others at 1s. 3 29-32d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 15-16d., for Demand, otherwise rates are unchanged with little doing.

Bank Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-16d.
Bank Demand	1s. 3 31-32d.
3 Months' sight Credits	1s. 4 3-16d.
,, Francs	1-69 3-4.
Shanghai 30 days' sight	Rs. 203 1-2
Hongkong ,,	,, 150
Japan ,,	,, 149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened at Rs. 95-10 for 1st October and owing to better advices from Calcutta the rate improved to Rs. 95-14 at which the market closes.

Memo. of Government Paper enfaced for London by to-days Mail, as received received from the Public Debt Office	Rs. 72,000
Government Paper enfaced from London to Bombay between the 1st and 8th September 1900	Rs. 75,000

STOCKS AND SHARES.—The market is quiet, with nearly all quotations unchanged. Commercial Bank of India shares have changed hands at Rs. 50.

FREIGHTS AND COALS.—Markets unchanged with nothing to report.

WHEAT.—For White Delhi, April-May, Rs. 4-8-6 to Rs. 4-9 is quoted, the ready rate being Rs. 5 to Rs. 5-1.

SEEDS—Linseed, Rs. 10-11.

POPPYSEED is quoted 2 annas over yesterday's rates at Rs. 8-8.

RAPESEED is also 2 annas up for Brown Cawnpore.

CASTORSEED.—There are buyers at Rs. 41-8, but with few sellers, All markets are steady with business doing.

COTTON.—The market is quieter again to-day owing to the fall in Futures advised from New York and Exporters have held awaiting further advices. Mills as usual on Saturdays have not been fully represented at Colaba, but the total sales are said to over 5,000 bales.—One transaction being for 4,000 bales of Barsi at Rs. 220 per candy. Speculators have been quiet to-day and very few sales have been made.

Bengal Fine ready	Rs. 190
do. F. G. do.	Rs. 180 Jan. 1901 Rs. 182,
Broach Fine ready	Rs. 215
do Good do.	Rs. 210, March 1901 Rs. 222.
Total week's Sales	61,000 bales.
,, Sold for Exportation	1,000 ,,
,, Amount forwarded to Consumers	39,000 ,,
,, Actual Exports	6,000 ,,
,, Week's Imports	15,000 ,,
,, Stock	209,000 ,,
,, Week's sales	1,400 ,,
Surats Amount forwarded to Consumers	500 ,,
Stock	9,000 ,,
Afloat American	20,000 ,,
,, Indian	11,000 ,,

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats firmer. Manchester was strong. Total sales 10,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Imports nil. Surats 3,000 bales. Spot 6 1-2d. plus 3-16. Arrivals closed firm. Egyptian Fair Brown 6 7-16 unchanged.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Dec.-Jan.	March-April.
6'14	5'34	4'62	4'56
plus 8	plus 1	—4	—3

In New York—

Receipts at the Ports	10,000 bales.,
Exports to Continent	2,000 ,,
Mid.-Uplands	10 1-8 uncd.
Futures, month of December	9'05—20
,, ,, of March	9'00—20
	Bales.
Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	52,000
Exports to Great Britain	10,000
,, to France and Continent	6,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	110,000
,, ,, at Interior ports	50,000

Receipt of Cotton into Bombay yesterday :—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Barsee and Nugur	278
Total Oomras	278
Compta and Dharwar	116
Westerns	26
American	118
Total	538

Summary of Daily Arrivals of produce into Bombay.

Wheat	398 cwts.
Linseed	225 ,,
Gingellyseed	275 ,,
Poppyseed	948 ,,
Castorseed	531 ,,
Rice	10,232 ,,

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPT. 7.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£98 5-8 no changed.
3 per cent Rentes	£101 ,,
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	£109 ,,
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities	£63 7-8 ,,
Bar Silver in London	28 3-4 ,,
Do in New York	62 5-8 ,,
Exchange on London at Paris	25'16 ,,
Do. in New York	4'87 3-8 ,,
Discount Bank of England, 3 per cent.	,,1
Do Short London Bills 3 5-8 per cent.	,,
Do Indian Bank Bills, 4 per cent.	,,
Bills on Madras	Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 4d.

YELLOW GUZERAT RAPESEED.—London quotes 44s. 6d. April-May, Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk, sellers firm.

YELLOW CAWNPORE, RAPE SEED.—42s. 9d. April May, Havre, Antwerp Dunkirk, sellers, firm.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed irregular. Surats firm. Manchester was firm. Total sales 5,000 bales, Sold on speculation and for export nil. Imports 2,000 bales. Surats 100 bales. Spot 6 23-32d, plus 7-32d.

Arrivals closed excited. Egyptain Fair Brown 6 1-2d.

Mid-Uplands in Liverpool,

Sept.	Sep.-Oct.	Dec.-Jany.	Mar.-Apl.	June July.
6'40	5'43	4'63	4 54	4'49
plus 26	plus 9	plus 11	—2	

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 7.

Receipts at the Ports	15,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	4,000 ,,
Do to Continent	nil.
Mid-Uplands 10 1-8	unchanged.
Futures, month of December	9'12 plus 7
Do. do. March	9'09 plus 9

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer.

Surats firmer,

Good Bhownugger 4 12-32.

The Manchester market has been strong.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	98 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	63 5-8
Bar Silver	28 11-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, SEPT. 7.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Orissa left here this afternoon.

The German East Africa Line steamer Sultan left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 7th instant, via Mombassa.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 18th August, 1900.

Description.	1900.	1899.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate, Dec.
Miles Open ...	1,130	1,130	—	—	..	—
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	41,113	38,994	2,119	—	52,104	—
Goods	74,573	80,020	...	5,447	3,25,618	—
Other earnings	4,304	6,459	..	2,155	—	12,478
Total for week	1,19,990	1,25,473	...	—	...	—
Aggregate ...	11,45,736	7,80,462	...	—	3,65,274	—

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DAVIES—September 4, at Mussoorie, the wife of H M Davies, Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.

MYLNE—September 4, at Mussoorie, the wife of Ernest Myne, of a son.

RIX—September 4, at Naini Tal, the wife of H S Rix, Esq. C S, of a son.

DEATHS.

CLARKE—August 21, at Mount Abu, Cecil, the infant son of R W Clarke, Executive Engineer, Bikanir State, aged 25 days.

DREW—September 3, at Bijapur, Margaret Winifred, dearly loved daughter of Mary Louisa and William Wilson Drew, Collector of Bijapur, aged 11 months and 25 days.

GIBSON—September 1, at Agra, Joseph Gibson, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, Government Telegraph Department, aged 52 years and 10 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1900.

ALTHOUGH nearly a year ago, we strongly deprecated the nation entering on a war in South Africa, which we foresaw would cost us thousands of lives, incalculable suffering and countless treasure, we must disclaim sympathy with the actions of certain Members of Parliament, revealed in the correspondence which has been published by the Colonial Office. Mr. Chamberlain will not go so far as to say the letters contain anything actually treasonable, but he does assert that the writers were indiscreet. The Colonial Secretary in giving that opinion expressed himself with greater moderation than might have been looked for. And had he condemned the writers for having done more than any one else to produce the very war they professed themselves anxious to prevent, we should have been inclined to agree with him. The letters, it will be remembered, were discovered in the Government archives at Bloemfontein and were sent Home by the Provost-Marshal to the Colonial Office. Mr. Chamberlain mentioned their discovery in the House of Commons and stated that he had asked the members by whom they purported to have been written if they desired to offer any explanation or observation regarding them before he made known their contents to the public. The letter was brief, courteous and business-like, and although his enemies endeavour to persuade the public that Mr. Chamberlain wilfully deferred the production of the correspondence until after Parliament had been prorogued and the members had dispersed for the holidays, the charge hardly seems justified. Mr. Labouchere was the most voluminous correspondent, Mr. John Ellis, Dr. G. B. Clark and Sir J. H. de Villiers being the authors of the other documents which were unearthed. Whether seditious or not, this much is true that Mr. Labouchere's letters were unpatriotic and vulgar ; those of Mr. Ellis were merely sprats to catch mackerel for electioneering purposes, and Dr. Clark's most reprehensible of all, for although disclaiming any intention of advising the enemy as to the course he was to pursue, he suggested the very tactics which were adopted, and distinctly encouraged the Boers to reject the only proposals by which war might possibly have been avoided. On the letters of Sir J. H. de Villiers there cannot be two opinions. They are full of wise counsel, written in a calmly judicial spirit, and in them he indicated in a friendly manner how, even at the eleventh hour, the Boers might, by showing a conciliatory spirit, if not prevent a partial loss of independence, at all events protect themselves from total loss.

All that the most eager of Mr. Labouchere's defenders can urge is that he was giving scope to his inordinate love of fun. They regard as a huge joke his instigating the President to seize the opportunity of giving "Joe another fall." We are asked to believe that what appears to be a sacrifice of patriotism to a raucorous desire to stultify a political opponent, was something to smile at and not to despise. There is not much innocent humour in urging people, over whose heads a wave of extinction was on the point of breaking, to wait and gain time. He repeated he wanted "to give Master Joe another fall." It was by acting upon such advice as this rather than upon that of men like the Chief Justice of Cape Colony, Sir J. E. Villiers, that the Boers rode for their own fall. Mr. Labouchere informs us that he was unaware he was one of the Members of Parliament accused, for he does not think he ever wrote to any one in Pretoria. It was never asserted that he did. But he did both write and talk to Mr. Montagu White, the Transvaal agent in London. A very fine distinction truly. Mr. White sent the letters and an account of his conversation with the Member for Nottingham at once to Pretoria as a matter of course, and there can be little doubt that Mr. White betrayed no breach of confidence in doing so. His compatriots would be delighted to hear that "Bannerman and all our Front Bench" believed that the proposed Conference was "only a way devised by our Cabinet to let Joe climb down." Mr. Labouchere's "humour" surpassed itself in the communication he addressed to Mr. Chamberlain in reply to his letter affording him an opportunity to offer any explanation or observation. Those accustomed to call a spade a spade, for the word humour might perhaps substitute gratuitous insolence. For it in no way replies to Mr. Chamberlain's letter. It is "tu quoque" not repartee ; neither has the subject of the "Hawksley correspondence" any bearing whatever upon the letters, that found their way to Pretoria and contained advice of which Mr. Labouchere is modest enough to declare that had it been followed there would have been no war.

If Dr. Clark's kindly epistles be not seditious the term is very difficult of definition. So late as September last he wrote to Mr. Kruger conveying to him an assurance that the pro-Boer party in England had grown stronger. This was but a few days after the Trafalgar-square meeting when the pro-Boer speakers had deemed it prudent to fly for protection from the people they sought to enlighten and enlist on their side. In the same letter he gave the ex-President to understand that the conditions the Cabinet Council was about to submit would be tantamount to a declaration of war. This was a sufficiently plain intimation that the Boers would do well to strike the first blow against his countrymen. But that was not enough for Dr. Clark. He added in words which Mr. Chadband himself might have employed : "I do not desire to advise you, I cannot take upon myself the responsibility of offering advice. I am hopeful of a peaceful solution ; we will all do our best to protest against a course which we believe to be wanton and wicked, but it might strengthen you in this struggle that seems inevitable if you were to seize all the passes in order to defend yourselves against attack." And shortly thereafter the Boers marched across the Biggarsberg and they were able to drive the small force we then had ready to meet them, down from Newcastle and Glencoe and Dundee to Ladysmith and to threaten the whole of Natal. Would it be unjust to lay the deaths of the gallant men who fell in that colony at the door of Dr. Clark? A perusal of the letter of Sir John de Villiers will remove any doubt as to whether the stiff-necked Presidents had honest advisers on the British side of the Orange river. "The longer you delay," wrote Sir John, "the more you will have to yield." And referring to the Franchise Bill he condemned the policy of doing nothing, adding with regard to the proposed commission, "I have never been able to understand why Kruger never attempted to take the Uitlanders into his confidence. He has always kept them at arm's length with the result that he has entirely alienated them. Why should he not appoint as one of his nominees an Uitlander of position, whose integrity and judgment he has confidence in? If none such exists, it would only be a proof of his want of tact and statesmanship in not rallying such people to his side." Sir John has been maligned for holding intercourse with the enemy. But his advice was such that it would have been well for both sides had it been accepted, and his counsel does him honour. As for the other two letter-writers, is it remarkable that their respective constituents refused to hear them and threaten to unseat them at the coming election, that they were hooted in the streets and had to seek the protection of the police? They cannot be acquitted of an attempt to frustrate the diplomacy of their own country. The tendency of their communications will be to foster the very spirit of jingoism they would have us believe they seek to suppress.

Now that Lord Salisbury has returned from the Continent, to consult with his ministerial colleagues, we may expect to hear Government's decision with regard to the proposed evacuation of Pekin. Our Minister there, than whom there is no one more capable of advising Government, disapproves of the proposal to withdraw the troops until after conclusion of negociations with Li-Hung-Chang. Russia wishes all to withdraw at once, and we learn this morning that which was only natural, that France supports Russia. Germany, consistently with the Emperor's plan, it is expected, will remain whatever the other Powers may decide upon. And remembering that the German Minister was the only European Ambassador slain, we can easily understand this determination. The speech of the Emperor to Count Waldersee, on the eve of his departure, seems to indicate that his Majesty has abandoned the idea that such an opportunity of extending German territory in the East may not occur again for centuries. For he then expressed the hope that "our common expedition may let a firm guarantee of mutual appreciation and mutual peace, such as his Majesty the Emperor of Russia attempted to secure last year." Except on the minor question of the immediate evacuation of Pekin the Powers seem now to be fairly in line and universal approval of the sentiments of M. Delcasse has been expressed, when he said the Powers would regulate their demands according to the possibilities of China. But he entered the region of speculation, if he did not mean it as a warning to Germany, when he supposed they would carefully avoid formulating exclusive demands which would destroy the present unity, arouse distrust and possibly engender most unfortunate misunderstandings. All are agreed that there must be no dismemberment of China ; but the Russian Press is not slow to remind the people that "Russia as China's next door neighbour can bide her own good time, being able at any moment, whenever she chooses, to bring resistless pressure to bear on Pekin, whereas the transmaritime Powers cannot afford to wait." The declaration is scarcely reassuring, but at the present time the withdrawal of the troops is the point at issue. The American Minister, Mr. Conger, and the Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce are in accord with Sir Claude Macdonald as to the undesirability of withdrawing, and the German proposal to leave a representative contingent seems to open the way to a very fair compromise.

THE subject of the oral examinations in the University curriculum again came up for discussion the other evening at the meeting of the Senate, but only a half-measure was adopted. Some time ago the oral was abolished at the Matriculation and now it is done away with at the Previous and Intermediate Examinations. It is some consolation to find the oral test left for the final degree examination. But the changes mean that the largest part of these students who claim to have passed University Examinations may not have, what may be called a speaking knowledge of English. The great value and importance of the oral test at examinations was very forcibly urged by Dr. Pollen, whose wide experience render his advice peculiarly useful and sound. As he said it should be retained at all examinations, Dr. Pollen very appositely quoted Professor Tyrrell, who declared no rational man can ever propose the abolition of the oral test. The Syndicate was, of course, not so irrational as to undervalue the oral test ; but it based the abolition on grounds of expediency. This argument of expediency, however, is frequently carried too far and has weakened many a sound principle. The proposer made a damaging observation about the University examinations which we shall not be surprised if taken up by the students and used against the University for other matters. He said that it was an undesirable test, "because so much was left to the individual caprice and whims of the examiners"! It seems the Syndicate is unable to control the "individual caprices and whims" of its examiners in the matter of the oral examinations. And if examiners are capricious and whimsical in the oral, are they not as likely to be so as regard the written? Will the Syndicate move one fine day the abolition of that too? The remedy for all this we think lies not in the direction of abolishing the test, but of so conducting the examinations as to ensure a fair test being applied in the oral. Certainly with the very limited number of examiners as at present the oral cannot be well conducted. Why not then appoint a larger number of examiners? We see from the annual balance-sheet of accounts of the University that it is making a handsome profit from the examinees' fees. It might spend a large part of this balance in paying for more examiners.

A COMBINATION of plague, famine and restricted grants has had a disastrous effect upon education in Kathiawar. The report of Mr. M. A. Turkhud shows that in one year the continuous efforts of many previous years has been nullified with the result that the number of institutions has fallen to about what it was six years ago, and the number of pupils to the total attending in 1897. The history of the educational movement shows steady progress until the advent of plague, but the famine has had a calamitous effect. The attendance has diminished, and in many cases the schoolmaster has been engaged in the relief of the people, his professional duties having been temporarily put on one side. Progress among Mahomedans continues to be slow, and especially among the aboriginal and hill tribes. The two training colleges are in a very efficient condition, the students being better disciplined and better trained. Miss Emily Corkery has accomplished excellent work in the Female Training College, in connection with which she has established a boarding-house—an institution which is doing incalculable good among the students. Mr. Turkhud pays a warm tribute of praise to the schoolmasters under his charge, and to their works of mercy and charity. In future each State will control its own education work. Mr. Turkhud's report closes a very interesting chapter in the history of educational progress in Kathiawar province. He has the satisfaction of knowing under his guidance, much progress has been made, and one can readily understand the sincerity of his hope that future efforts may meet with great success.

THE Indian railway earnings which from April to August last were over a crore ahead of those of the corresponding four months of 1899, are at length beginning to fall off. The receipts now published for the week ending 25th were nearly five lakhs behind those of the corresponding period last year. The decrease is chiefly due to smaller earnings on the Great Indian Peninsula and North-Western lines. The East Indian which is already 37 lakhs ahead of last year still continues to improve its position.

MRS. GRATTAN GEARY offers her sincere thanks to all friends who, through letters, cards and telegrams, have expressed their kind sympathy with her in her bereavement, and hopes that they will accept this acknowledgment.

AMONGST the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Egypt were the Hon'ble Sir Francis Maclean, Q.C., Chief Justice, Calcutta High Court ; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ameer Ali ; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rampini and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Stevens, all of the Calcutta High Court ; Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, I.C.S., Acting Collector of Thana ; Mr. H. S. Lawrence, I.C.S., Under Secretary to Government, Revenue, Financial and Separate Departments, and Mr. J. J. Heaton, I. C. S.

THE Gaekwar of Baroda left London on Sunday evening, Aug. 19, for Edinburgh.

THE Railway Conference on traffic questions opens at Simla to-day with Mr. Brereton as Chairman.

A PROPOSAL to establish a cantonment hospital at Solon is now under consideration of the medical authorities.

A PROJECT, estimated to cost about Rs. 21,000, for increasing the water supply at Malakand, has been sanctioned.

THE Nowshera-Dargai Railway is now within a few miles of Dargai, the last bridge being practically completed.

MAJOR-GENERAL ELLIOT, Inspector-General of Cavalry, left Simla for Poona and Bangalore on the 6th instant to inspect remounts.

COLONEL DE BRATH, Deputy Secretary in the Military Department, now on leave in England, returns shortly to his appointment.

THE Government of India are now considering the question of constructing a canal to connect the Madras harbour with the Cooum river.

THERE were seven fresh cases of plague recorded in Calcutta on Wednesday and the same number of deaths from that cause. The total mortality was 60.

A TELEGRAM has been received from Home, stating that the amalgamation of the Great Indian Peninsular and Indian Midland Railways has been agreed upon.

AN open competitive examination for admission to the Civil Service of India will be held in London under the usual rules and regulations commencing on Aug. 1, 1901.

MR. H. HARRISON, late Jailor of the Rangoon Jail, who was unanimously acquitted by a Jury of alleged serious misconduct, has put in an application for re-instatement.

GENERAL HENRY, Officiating Quarter-master-General, proceeds on a short tour on the North-West Frontier at the end of this month, returning to Simla about the middle of October.

GOVERNMENT has decided to reduce the complement of Government mules in the Gilgit Agency from 150 to 100, the surplus mules to return to India before the passes close.

COLONEL DUFF, on return from Field Service, will take up the officiating post of Deputy Adjutant-General, Army Headquarters, vice Colonel Martin, who proceeds Home on medical certificate.

THE QUEEN has approved the appointment of Mr. JAMES MONTEATH, C.S.I., of the Bombay Civil Service, to be a member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. John Nugent.

THE Oxford University Press which is exhibiting in three different groups at the Paris Exhibition, has gained the unique distinction of being awarded three Grands Prix—one each for Higher Education, Bookbinding, and Oxford India Paper.

MAJOR R. H. FIRTH, R. A. M. C., District Sanitary Officer of Rawalpindi, has been selected to succeed Colonel Nolter, of the same service, resigned, as Professor of Military Hygiene at Netly Medical School, the pay being £1,500 per annum.

THE figures for Famine relief for the week ending the 1st instant show the great reduction of 561,000 persons on relief. The following were the Provinces and States where the falling-off was greatest : Central Provinces, 199,300 ; Bombay, 100,700 ; Berar, 53,700 ; Bomboy Native States, 43,000 ; Rajputana States and Hyderabad, each over 42,000 ; the Punjab 41,672. The total number of persons remaining in receipt of relief is 4,331,000, of whom 858,100 are in Native territory.

MANY natives of India, says the "Rangoon Times, have settled in the Myitkyina District in the last few years. They have taken extensively to cattle-breeding and supplying local wants and have caused a decrease in the importation of cattle from Western China.

LORD CECIL MANNERS, who has recently acted as war correspondent in South Africa, has become the Conservative candidate for Eastern Leicestershire at the general election in place of his brother, the sitting member, Lord Edward Manners, who is retiring through ill-health.

THE cholera returns for the 5th instant were : Peshawar, Royal Scots Fusiliers, two cases and one death ; Ahmednagar, Welsh Regiment, one case ; Bhuj, 1st Bombay Infantry, one case and one death ; Banu, 27th Punjab Infantry and 5th Punjab Infantry, one death each.

ON an application made, it has been resolved to furnish the Director of statistics to the Government of India, month by month, with the weight of bad gold produced by each mine in ounces, the weight of standard gold in the ounce, and value in rupees, at Re. 1 each per 7'53334 five grains troy.

THE Durand Football Tornament begins on the 17th, when the first tie will be played, and ties will thereafter take place on the 18th, 19th, 21st, 24th, 25th, and 26th, the final being fixed for the 28th. Captain O'Conor, R. A., and Mr. Waymouth, Dorsetshire Regiment, will be the referees.

THE raffle for the box of Queen's Chocolate sent to the Presidency Famine Fund by Mr. B. N. Khumbatta from Ladysmith was drawn at the Committee meeting on Friday, and won by ticket No. 34, bought by Mr. Jusuff N. Jaffer Jusuff, of East Street, Poona. The amount realized for the Famine Fund was Rs. 400.

AT the Sessions of the Lower Burma Chief Court, on the 28th ultimo, Lwe Tank was charged with having, on the 24th of July, forged a cheque on the National Bank of India for Rs. 9,000 drawn in the name of Messrs. Walker and Whyte, of Rangoon. He was found guilty and was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

IT is notified by the India Office that from this time, to prevent confusion with the mails for the troops of other nations, the best address for correspondence, &c., intended for officers or men serving with the force under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Alfred Gaselee, will be :—"British Contingent, China Field Force, via Hong Kong."

TWENTY-SIX out of the 39 patients who have been attending the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli under Major Semple have completed the course of treatment during the last week, and the effect of the treatment has been quite normal in all cases. Five new cases, all natives, have entered during the week, and thirteen patients are now attending the Institute.

THE Ooregaum Mine has given another splendid return for August, yielding as much as 8,328'11 ounces, made up as follows :—6,610 tons of stuff crushed produced 4,718 75 ounces of gold ; 3,922 tons of tailings, treated by the cyanide process, yielded 42384 ounces ; a 9,958 tons cynided produced 1,15,0'36 ounces ; and scaling from amalgamated plates, 2.035'16 ounces. The total quantity of gold sent to the Bombay Mint last month was 43 packages, valued at Rs. 24,52,295-3.

A TRAVANCORE correspondent says :—One of the biggest suits for recovery of money has been filed in the Quilon District Court by the Sirkar against the Manager and shareholders of the Ponalur Paper Mills Co. The sum the Sirkar is suing for is Rs. 2,50,000. The hearing takes place very shortly but I am informed that an *ex parte* decree is inevitable, as no response to the suit will be made. This will result in the sale of the Mill and stock and probably give the Sircar not one chuckram in the rupee.

AT a meeting of the shareholders of the Grea Indian Peninsula and Indian Midland on the 27th of last month the proposals that were framed for an amalgamation of the working of the two lines were accepted. In future therefore there will be one Board of Directors in England, and one management on here with headquarters at Bombay. Sir Andrew Scoble will in all probability be Chairman of the joint concern. As the 1st July, the date originally contemplated for the introduction of the new system, has so long gone by, presumably the change will now be postponed until 1st January.

A MAN named Davaram, a goods clerk at the Poozoondoung Railway Station, who absconded to Singapore, has been arrested and taken to Rangoon under Police escort by the s. s. Ellora. In his statement he implicates the Station Master, Mr. Strong, as having been a party to the frauds, and pending further enquiry, the Traffic Manager has suspended Mr. Strong. The defalcation, it is understood, run into nearly Rs. 10,000 and close examination of the books has revealed the fact that they extend over a period of nearly six months. Mr. Skinner, the Assistant Superintendent of Railway Police, has taken up the investigation of the case.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—"It may not be uninteresting to your readers to state the facts concerning the presentation of addresses to the Shah of Persia from the Zoroastrians of Bombay and London. When the presentation was arranged it was intimated that the Shah proposed to confer the orders of the Lin and the Sun on Mr. Dadabhai Navroji as well as Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, both of whom had been asked to head the deputation. Mr. Dadabhai was pressed by his friends including Sir M. M. Bhownugree to accept the order which was proposed to confer upon him. But true to his principle Mr. Dadabhai Navroji declined it with expressions of gratitude.

IT is said that the Bengali finds his highest form of happiness in litigation, and that he indulges in the gratification of this appetite whenever he can raise the funds to do so. If this be so, write, the "Pioneer" the population of Bengal must be both happy and prosperous, and the people are indeed to be congratulated. The revenue from the sale of judicial stamps in 1899-00 reached Rs. 1,32,03,128, an increase of Rs. 6,73,238 on the previous year, and the highest figure ever recorded in Bengal. The net revenue from all kinds of stamps was Rs. 1,77,79,568, increased receipts occurring in non-judicial as well as judicial stamps. There was an increase in the revenue from the sale of impressed sheets, but the increase did not bring the total up to the average of the previous three years—another evidence of the growing prosperity of the province, for in the first two years of the period the receipts from this source were swelled by the numerous transfers of land occasioned by scarcity in some districts. Now that the province has recovered its normal condition of smiling prosperity, the receipts have fallen. The revenue from the sale of receipt or one-anna stamps improved by Rs. 17,380, the rise being chiefly in Calcutta. The liability of all local fund, cheques, irrespective of their amounts, to stamp duty under the new Act is the main factor in this increase. Briskness in the share market, owing to the rise in coal and jute, occasioned a largely increased revenue from share transfer and foreign bill stamps, and the sale of "hundi" or bill-of-exchange stamps also showed a considerable increase, the rise being attributed by the Board of Revenue chiefly to the institution of a number of criminal prosecutions against native traders in Calcutta and the mufassil for drawing "hundis" on paper bearing only one-anna receipt stamps.

ACCORDING to the latest rumour Queen Wilhelmina of Holland has engaged to marry Prince Friedrich Adolf of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

THE CZAR has sent Queen Draga of Servia a magnificent necklace of brilliants and emeralds as a wedding present. Its value is estimated at about 500,000f.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON, the Press Association says, is still resolved about the America Cup, and says he intends to bring it back to England if possible, and any reports as to his not challenging again are untrue.

DOM CARLOS I, the King of Portugal, is among the recipients of the awards granted in the Art Section of the Paris exhibition. His Majesty has obtained a second class medal for a pastel representing tunny fishers at work, and distinguished by its spirited composition and vigorous execution.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR ON THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

BOXERS INVADING SHAN-TUNG.

FRANCE SUPPORTS RUSSIA.

THE PROPOSED ABANDONMENT OF PEKING.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

In a speech made by the Emperor William when attending the manœuvres at Stettin he said he was convinced order would be restored in China, and he did not feel any anxiety for the future as his plan was bound to succeed.

The Emperor of Austria, in bidding farewell to Colonel Foudju, the Japanese Military Attache at Vienna, eulogised the gallantry of the Japanese in China.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

The Boxers are invading Shan-tung.

A Washington telegram states that General Porter, the American Ambassador in Paris, telegraphs that France supports Russia in regard to Peking.

The Hongkong Chamber of Commerce has strongly protested against the abandonment of Peking which would destroy European prestige.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

America has drafted an alternative proposal upon the lines of Germany's plan.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

Li-Hung-Chang who is at Shanghai announces that he cannot go North for ten days, although his boat is ready.

A telegram from Washington states [that there is reason to believe that another crisis in the Chinese negotiations has been reached.

General Chaffee has been ordered to prepare for the eventuality of the withdrawal of the American troops from Peking to the Philippines.

THE TRANSPORTS.

The transport Lalpoora has arrived at Hongkong.

The Dalhousie and India have gone to Wei-Hai-Wei.

THE TRANSPORT UMTA.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 9.

The transport Umta with "B" Squadron, the Jodhpur Lancers, "A" Section 53 Native Field Hospital, and part of the staff of the 4th Brigade sailed to-day for Hongkong.

The following officers on leave at home have been ordered to China:—Lieutenant-Colonels Westmoreland, 6th Bengal Infantry, Radford, 4th Punjab Infantry, and Macdonald, D. S. O., R.E.; Captains Senior, 20th Bengal Infantry, Ducat, 4th Bombay Cavalry, Hume, R. F.; Lieutenants Stirling, 4th Panjab Cavalry, and Hunter, R. E.

The following sailing of the Imperial Service Troops still remaining to be sent to China have been fixed:—B Squadron, Jodhpur Lancers, 9th inst.; C Squadron, 12th instant; Maler Kotla, Sappers, 11th instant; Alwar Rifles, 13th instant. The last two batches of the siege train bullocks will leave Calcutta on the 15th and 16th.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SPEECH BY LORD GEORGE HAMILTON.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

Lord George Hamilton, speaking at Wolverhampton, said it was not intended to treat the Transvaal as a conquered country, and it was hoped to establish a future government ensuring peace and prosperity.

The Powers, he said, have agreed to opposing the partition of China, or territorial acquisition and will demand reparation for outrages and their non-recurrence.

Government, he added, would not assent to giving away advantages gained or retreating from positions won.

THE RISE IN COTTON.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

The Lancashire spinners have resolved not to purchase American "spot" cotton during September.

It is expected that scores of mills will thereby close for several weeks.

LATER.

The reason for the Lancashire manufacturers' decision in stopping purchases is the shortage of supplies and the high prices prevailing in consequence of the corner by American brokers who are thus boycotted.

The manufacturers will re-assemble on the 21st instant to consider further action.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

Many mills handling American cotton are closed and the crisis is serious.

THE PLAGUE AT GLASGOW.

Two fresh cases of plague have occurred at Glasgow.

THE FRENCH AT MUSCAT.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

France has stored a quantity of coal at their new depot at Muscat.

CANTONMENT CHOLERA RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 8.

To-day's cantonment cholera returns record the following:—6th Madras Infantry, one seizure and one death, and the Erinpura Irregular Infantry and 6th Bombay Cavalry, one seizure each.

REDUCTION IN OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Directions are issued in General Orders by the Commander-in-Chief for further reduction in official correspondence especially as regards returns which Commanding Officers are frequently required to furnish to departmental district and station staff offices, the same information being often requisitioned twice over.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

GENERAL BULLER'S OPERATIONS.

REPULSE OF A BOER ATTACK.

GENERAL BADEN-POWELL.

EVACUATION OF LADYBRAND.

MILITARY POLICE FOR THE NEW BRITISH TERRITORIES.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

A despatch from Lord Roberts, dated the 5th inst., states that General Hamilton is in touch with General Buller who is engaged with the enemy's left.

General Hamilton is endeavouring to turn their right.

General Brocklehurst's Cavalry have joined General Hamilton.

One hundred and twenty-five Canadians, guarding the railway at Wonderfontein, gallantly repulsed an attack made by a larger body of Boers. Two Canadian officers were wounded.

General Paget has collected 5,000 head of cattle.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

General Baden-Powell has received an extraordinary welcome at Cape Town.

Crowds carried him shoulder high.

The British have vacated Ladybrand.

The Loyalists have returned to Maseru.

It is understood that General Baden-Powell is consulting with Sir A. Milner regarding the organization of a military police in the new territories.

The wealthier Burghers at Pretoria welcome the annexation as ending the uncertainty of the future.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

The Proclamation of Lord Roberts in the Orange River Colony makes it clear that notwithstanding the annexation the Burghers who have been continuously in arms are still treated as belligerents.

The Portuguese reinforcements sent to the frontier are to prevent the retreating Boers from crossing.

DeWet has joined Commandant Theron, their total force amounting to 1,800 men. They are holding a position in the hills to the south of Johannesberg but have no guns.

A considerable British force is now in pursuit of them.

Lord Dundonald and Colonel Brocklehurst occupied Lydenberg on Thursday.

The Boers retired North and East.

A despatch from Lord Roberts states that General Hart engaged the enemy to the South-West of Krugersdorp. Four dead Boers were found on the field, one of whom is believed to be Commandant Theron.

Attacks by the Boers on our communications are of daily occurrence but prompt punishment follows.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

Botha with some guns has gone to Krugersport.

General Hildyard has occupied Wakkerstroom, the Boers retiring.

General Clements is clearing the Pretoria district.

Lord Roberts credits the relief of Ladybrand to General Bruce Hamilton, marching eighty miles in four and a half days.

The Portuguese are guarding the frontier at Koomatipoort.

SEPT. 9.

General Botha has gone to Spitzkop.

Two thousand Boers occupy the Pilgrims Rest Road.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 7.

The following casualties are reported:—25th August, 9th Lancers—severely wounded, Brigadier-General Little in the thigh; 26th August, 1st Essex—slightly wounded, 2nd-Lieutenant Crocker; 2nd Gordon Highlanders—slightly wounded, Captain Simpson; 2nd Dragoons—dangerously wounded, since dead; severely wounded, Lieutenant Wilson; 1st Prince of Wales' Own Yorkshire Light Infantry—slightly wounded, 2nd-Lieutenant Tarbet; 1st September, Army Service Corps—slightly wounded, Captain E. W. Brooke; 29th August, 2nd North Staffordshires—slightly wounded, Lieutenant Wyatt; 3rd September, 1st Royal Irish Regiment—death from wounds, Captain Arbuthnot. Lieutenant J. Craig, Imperial Yeomanry, prisoner of war, has been probably released.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT EXPECTED.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

The "Daily News" understands that Parliament will be dissolved at the end of the month in the event of decisive news from South Africa during the next fortnight, which is expected in high quarters.

THE QUESTION OF ARMY REFORM.

The "Times" of to-day states that Lord Roberts' return to England is soon approaching when he will probably be accompanied by Lord Kitchener, General Buller and most of the other senior generals, whose experience is required in order that the question of army reform may be properly undertaken without delay.

It is hoped that Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener will co-operate in the re-organisation of the War Office.

THE ASHANTI WAR.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

Two of the leading Ashanti chiefs have surrendered, and it is expected that others will follow.

The end of hostilities is now considered to be in sight.

PRESIDENTIAL ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 9.

After a week of hard and trying work the Assault-at-Arms closed successfully yesterday with the distribution of prizes by Lady Northcote. A good gathering of spectators assembled, amongst whom were Lord and Lady Northcote, Sir Robert and the Misses Low, Major-General and Mrs. Burnett together with their respective staff; besides many other ladies and gentlemen. Several interesting events were contested in the afternoon. In Tent-Pegging by sections for Officers, for which the 4th Bombay Cavalry offered a handsome Cup the Royal Horse Artillery team from Kirkee won the Cup; the 4th Bombay Cavalry being now at Neemuch and Deesa could not compete for the Cup. The Tug-of-War between the Royal Scots and Shropshires was very exciting. The Scots were rather a heavy team than the Shropshires and everybody expected the former will win, but after a good pull, which lasted for nearly five minutes, the Scots gave away and the Shropshires won. They met with great ovation from their comrades. A display from the gymnastic staff closed the programme.

Before asking Lady Northcote to present the prizes to the winners Sir Robert Low said: There are one or two points which I should like to notice. Last year the Assault-at-Arms had to be abandoned at the last moment on account of plague; even this year we were a little anxious that competitors from distance would not be able to come, but I am very glad to say that this was not the case. The numbers of competitors have been as great as heretofore. I cannot now refer to the names of the winners, but you will all hear them read out presently. I am glad to be able to observe that the regiments who have come from long distances will be able to take back with them a great many prizes. Our local garrisons of Poona and Kirkee have done very well. I only hope that next year the Assault-at-Arms will be as successful in every way, and that we shall have as good a meeting as it has been this year. Its success has largely been due to the exertions of the executive committee, its honorary secretary, Major Menzies and officers who have acted as judges. I will now ask Lady Northcote to kindly give away the prizes.

The following are the details:—In the Tug-of-War the Shropshires beat the Royal Scots and won Rs. 120. In Riding and Jumping Competition Major Stanton, Military Secretary to Sir Robert Low, won the Cup; Captain Muspratt, 3rd Lancers Hyderabad Contingent, and Major Lambert, R.A., being second and third. In Tent-Pegging by Sections, Cup value Rs. 125, presented by the Officers of the 4th Bombay Cavalry open to British Officers, the Royal Horse Artillery team won by 38 points, and the Royal Scots 37. In Lance Mounted vs. Bayonet Gunner O'Gorman, R. H. A. was first; Private Black, Royal Scots, second, and Sergeant Tingley, 1st Field Battery, third. In the same events for Natives Havildar Nur Khan, 2nd Grenadiers, was first; Duffedar Mahomed Amir, 1st Bombay Lancers, second; Sowar Shoukat Ali, 1st Lancers Hyderabad Contingent, third. In Riding and Jumping Competition the 1st Field Battery won the first prize of Rs. 40. In the same events for Natives the 1st Bombay Lancers won Rs. 25. In Sword vs. Sword, Mounted, Jamedar Hyderalli, 1st Lancers Hyderabad Contingent, won the first prize. In Tent-Pegging with Lance Ressaldar Ahmedali Khan, 3rd Lancers Hyderabad Contingent, won. In Tent-Pegging with Lance eighteen British Officers competed. Lieutenant Tennat, 3rd Lancers Hyderabad Contingent, was first, with Captain Davie, Royal Scots, second. In Sword vs. Sword Captain Goring, 20th Hussars, was first, and Captain Davie, second. In Best Man-at-Arms, Mounted, Sergeant Wheeler, E Battery, R. H. A., proved the best man and in Dismounted, Gunner O'Gorman, R. H. A. The Best Man-at Arms, Mounted, for Native Troops, was Kot Daffedar Akbarali Khan, 3rd Lancers Hyderabad Contingent; for Dismounted, Havildar Nur Khan, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers. The Best Man-at-Arms for Native Officers was Ressaldar Ramchandrao Mahadich, 1st Bombay Lancers. In Sabres Subedar Major Lapsing, Sappers and Miners, won. In addition to these there was a prize presented by Messrs. Marcks and Co. for the Best Aggregate among Officers. Lieutenant Ellwood was the recipient. Signor Mareschi's prizes for Style and Efficiency in Fencing for British Troops were won by Sergeant White, Norfolks, and Sergeant Hammall, Gymnastic Staff.

THE KARLI MURDER.

POONA, SEP. 9.

The Karli murderer was brought to Poona under police escort yesterday. He was immediately afterwards placed before Mr. Snow, Collector. As the papers relating to the case has not yet arrived from Mowal, no statement of the accused was taken. The case was then transferred to Mr. Sale, Assistant Collector.

PLAGUE IN POONA CITY.

Twenty-four attacks and thirteen deaths were recorded yesterday from plague in the city.

MILITARY NEWS.

The following officers are permitted to return to duty:—Captains Woodcock, 29th Punjab Infantry, and Jackson, Hampshire Regiment.

The following remain at home on extended leave:—Captain Erskine, 36th Bengal Infantry, up to 26th February, 1901; Lieutenant Crawford, 2nd Bombay Cavalry, for two months.

Surgeon-General C. Sibthorpe, I. M. S., retires from the service.

The following telegram from the Commander-in-Chief in India to the General of Communications, Cape Town, was sent on August 27:—"Newspaper reports state that No.210, Trooper Claude Francis, Lumsden's Horse, was wounded at Springs, 13th July. It is presumed that this is a mistake for No. 210 Trooper Claude Francis Walton. If so kindly state the present condition and nature of wounds." The following reply was received from the Casualty Department, Cape Town, 4th September:—"No 210. Trooper Claude Francis Walton, Lumsden's Horse, correct version; gunshot wound, right thigh, Springfontein. Progressing favourably."

In future Sergeant-Majors of Militia are to be granted the rank of Warrant Officers.

Lieutenant Moule, 8th Bengal Infantry, has been selected for appointment to the 42nd Gurkha Rifles.

Major Shuldham-Lye, Royal Irish Regiment, proceeds home on six months' leave on private affairs.

Captain Rowley, Middlesex Regiment, has been appointed Commandant of Poonamalee Depot, *vice* Major Stretton, vacated.

Lieutenant Plunkett, Lincolnshire Regiment, is appointed Station Staff Officer of Wellington Depot, vice Captain Blackwood, proceeded to South Africa.

Somali camels imported for transport work have been found inferior to Indian camels.

An Additional Assistant Secretary has been added to the Military Department to meet the pressure of work due to the China Expedition. His appointment will lapse on the return of the Field Force.

THE LATE MR. GRATTAN GEARY.

THE Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy wires to us:—

The Viceroy desires me to express the regret with which he has just read in the papers of the death of Mr. Grattan Geary with whose long and honourable career as a journalist and a public man he has for many years been familiar.

Mr. Geary will be chiefly remembered as editor of the "Bombay Gazette," a journal which he conducted with marked ability throughout his long connection with it. The moderate views and strong commonsense which he brought to bear on most subjects, especially those involving race questions, secured respectful attention for his writings and increased the influence of his journal, while they also did much to cement the goodwill between the two communities in the Western Presidency. Of late, advancing years and indifferent health, the result of prolonged residence in the Indian climate, compelled Mr. Geary to practically withdraw from public life; but he continued to devote his attention to his journal of which he remained the active editor up to the last. Some years back he journeyed through Persia and Asia Minor, and subsequently published an interesting narrative of his travels. Three weeks ago he was taken ill with an attack of malarial fever, to which he has now, unhappily, succumbed. Mr. Geary's uniformly courteous bearing and kindly disposition made him many friends, by whom his loss will be keenly regretted.—"Statesman."

Mr. Geary was one of the ablest Anglo-Indian journalists, of whom he was the doyen. He came out to Bombay in the early seventies as editor of the "Times of India," then owned mainly by Col. Nassau Lees, and a few years later he purchased the "Bombay Gazette" from Mr. J. M. MacLean, now M. P. for Cardiff, whose love of independence, as illustrated in his present attitude on the Boer War, found vent in Bombay ever and again in slashing criticisms of the local administration, sometimes rather personal in character, as for instance when he compared a Governor to a whited sepulchre. Under Mr. Geary's editorship, the "Bombay Gazette" continued to be incisive in its comments on men and things, but ceased to be coarse, the tradition of slapdash style and personal attack left by his predecessor not being maintained. Mr. Geary was cosmopolitan in his sympathies, and his interest in and knowledge of foreign affairs were increased by frequent travel. His book "Through Asiatic Turkey" reveals great power of observation and political insight, and both qualities were utilised in his daily editorials on foreign, home and Indian subjects. He was acknowledged to be one of the best debaters on the Bombay Corporation during the twelve or fifteen years he was a member of that body, and when the Municipal Commissioner of the day had any proposal to make likely to be unpalatable to the native majority of the Corporation, he was assured that the case would be well put if Mr. Geary undertook to be its step-father. He was elected to the chair some ten years ago, and during his presidency the handsome new Municipal Buildings opposite the G. I. P. terminus were commenced. The skill with which, in all but a caligraphic sense, Mr. Geary wielded the pen, lead to his admission behind the scenes—so to speak—of many a legislative or administrative proposal of the local or the Supreme Governments, both of which felt that his advocacy was worth the having. He was therefore in frequent correspondence with men of affairs in India, from Viceroys downwards, as well as with retired officials of (high standing participating in or familiar with the doings of the India Office.—"Indian Daily Telegraph."

All the vernacular journals publish long and appreciative notices of the career of the late Mr. Grattan Geary.

The "Indian Spectator" says: In the death of Mr. Grattan Geary we lose the doyen of the Anglo-Indian press. It must be something like thirty years now since Mr. Geary came out, to infuse new life into journalism and to impart fresh interest to it. He was probably the first to go in for expensive telegrams from Europe and elsewhere, to have first-hand special reports, in short, to obtain for his paper as much of expert writing as he could get. Mr. Geary shone, perhaps, at his best during Lord Ripons Viceroyalty, fighting freedom's battles as only an Irishman, with his characteristics of heart and mind, could fight. Some of his writings at the time could bear reproduction to-day. But Mr. Geary was much more than a journalist. He was a man of wide culture and equally wide sympathies. His knowledge of foreign politics was singularly free from bias, and much of what he wrote was stamped with genuine good-will towards all races and nations. Added to his brilliant penmanship, this made his criticism the more attractive in India. Mr. Geary was also a daring and most observant traveller, as evidenced by his works on Asiatic Turkey and Burmah. His health seems to have failed for sometime, but he cared little about that, going his own way of independent thought and act, amid all vicissitudes of fortune. The last we met him was at Trieste a few years back, when he bade adieu to his Bombay friend with light-hearted cynicism—"Tell my friends I'm still alive." His worth as a citizen was eloquently testified to at the meeting of the Corporation on Thursday. Of such a man it may be truly said that he played many parts in life's drama, each with more or less conspicuous success.

The "Rast Goftar" writes:—A grievous loss has befallen journalism in this country. The death of Mr. Grattan Geary has not only deprived Bombay of a valued and honoured citizen and a leading journalist, but deprived the Indian people of a consistent and generous friend. The man who for twenty-seven years stood at the helm of one of the two leading dailies of Bombay, and, as the London "Times" has observed, exerted so much influence on the issue of public events in India, undoubtedly deserved to be called a great journalist. The country will ever gratefully remember it to his credit that he never lent his power or his influence towards the promotion of partisan or class interests; but that he always used them whole-heartedly for the good of his fellow-subjects without reference to race or creed, that he always tried to promote their welfare and helped them honestly in the path of progress. Journalists of his type India can but find rarely—men of his good sense and clear vision, his sympathy for the subject-races, and his benevolent purpose. It was the combination of all these gifts and qualities that made Mr. Geary the respected and popular journalist that he was. The country has had some exceptionally brilliant Anglo-Indian publicists, but there have been few whose record has been so useful or praiseworthy.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" remarks: By the death of Mr. Grattan Geary, our much esteemed contemporary of the "Bombay Gazette," which took place early Thursday morning from malarial fever, Bombay has lost a very useful and prominent citizen, and the journalistic world an able and versatile writer. Ever since his arrival in this country in 1873 as manager of the "Times of India," Mr. Grattan Geary devoted himself to the questions concerning the walfare of this vast city with its varied population. During the 6 years that the was connected with that paper he used to write leaders which were always characterized by fairness, ability and a complete freedom from prejudice....Though many were the occasions on which we differed from him, that does not prevent us from bearing testimony to the ability, the thorough grasp of the political and social questions of the day, and freedom from bias and prejudice that characterized Mr. Geary. Besides rendering good and meritorious services to our city as a journalist, Mr. Geary was also a member of our Corporation for nearly 17 years; and 1899-90 he was its president. The useful work which he did as a City Father was fittingly recognized at last Thursday's meeting of the Corporation...He leaves behind him a widow and two sons, to whom we offer our heartfelt condolence in their hour of sorrow.

The "Bombay Summachar" in a lengthy notice of Mr. Geary's career as a journalist and citizen, says: The deceased gentleman was one of those Anglo-Indians who, besides attending to their ordinary pursuits, show a disinterested zeal to serve the interests of the country of their adoption. In addition to writing on his paper on all topics of public usefulness, he served the city as a Justice of the Peace, as a member of the Town Council and Corporation, and took a personal interest in the disposal of questions of public utility in a manner beneficial to the inhabitants. His writings as an editor and his addresses as a citizen were creditable to him. The death of such a gentleman is a distinct loss to the public; and the Corporation did right well in recording, on behalf of the public, that it was a loss of a truly public character.

The "Akhbare-Soudagar," in an equally appreciative notice, states: The news of the death of the popular editor and proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" evoked expressions of heart-felt grief in every part of the city. By his good nature and conciliatory disposition Mr. Geary had gathered round him a a wide circle of friends; and the great popularity he enjoyed in different sections of the community was demonstrated by the large funeral procession of citizens of all classess who followed his remains to the grave.

The "Native Opinion" writes: The sad death of Mr. Grattan Geary on Thursday morning removes from amongst us an old citizen, an experienced journalist and a public man of prominence and influence. An Irishman and a man of sympathetic heart, Mr. Geary often sided with the Natives. He often criticized the officials fearlessly although his independence often cost him a good deal. Mr. Geary, let it be said to his lasting honour, never made his paper a mere mouthpiece of any clique, official or otherwise. Mr. Geary leaves a widow and two sons whose grief will no doubt be shared by a large circle of freends. As a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the local Corporation passed a condolatory resolution and adjourned its monthly meeting.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 24.

THE CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE BOERS.

THE sensation of the week, and it has been a real sensation in its way, is the publication of the correspondence found in the archives of Bloemfontein and Pretoria on the occupation of those places by our troops. Mr. Labouchere with characteristic slimness got ahead of Mr. Chamberlain by publishing in "Truth" his own letters, including his long reply to the Colonial Secretary's request for any explanation or observation he might desire to offer. Mr. Labouchere's response is what might have been expected from him. He fails to see any turpitude in what he did, expresses no regret for the use of such words as giving "Master Joe another fall," disputes Mr. Chamberlain's right to demand explanations from Members of Parliament responsible only to their constituents, and tries to turn the table on his opponent by inviting him to publish the correspondence between himself and Mr. Hawksley "in regard to your alleged knowledge of the contemplated Rhodes-Jameson conspiracy of 1894." That Dr. Clark should have been one of the involved members causes no astonishment, but general surprise is felt that so cautious a man as Mr. John Ellis should have been the third offender. He is what is styled an eminently respectable gentleman; is one of the Deputy Chairmen of the House of Commons; passes as a constitutional authority; and is said to have metaphorically shed tears when through the favour of the late Lord Herschell, Mr. Gully and not Mr. Ellis was put forward for the Speakership. But Mr. Ellis's part was confined to the indiscretion—and it was an indiscretion—of writing as follows to a lady who wanted him to put questions in the House of Commons about certain alleged incidents in South Africa:—"We want a stream of facts concerning suppression of telegrams, opening of letters, arbitrary arrests, unfair trial, unjustifiable prison treatment, interference with free speech at meetings, but much information sent lacks the element of fulness, detail, and accuracy, which are vital for Parliamentary purposes. The names of informants will be treated as confidential." Dr. Clark's letters were addressed to Mr. Kruger and General Joubert and one of them contained passages which are severely criticised. Dr. Clark wrote to Mr. Kruger:—"The Cabinet is meeting to-day and you will soon know the character of the ultimatum they are going to send you. From what I hear privately the conditions are such as to be tantamount to a declaration of war, and I have no doubt that when the despatch is published in your country your people will see that war is inevitable." Dr. Clark proceeded:—"I do not deem to advise you or them as to the course which you should pursue. It might strengthen you in this struggle that seems inevitable if you were to seize all the passes in order to defend yourselves against attack, but if you were to do this I am afraid it would have a bad effect morally in this country, and will give rise to accusations that you have been all along intending to commence hostilities in order to have an anti-British South African Republic from the Cape to the Zambesi. However, it is not much matter what you do or do not do; you will be maligned and misrepresented in any case. Still I think it desirable to say that, while it might strengthen you in your own country, it would, to a certain extent, weaken you before Europe. But," he went on to say, "I cannot take upon myself the responsibility of offering advice. I have wired to Dr. Leyds to-day to come over here and see me with a view of arranging matters if war should now begin. Mr. Montagu White and the Baron de Quarles will go across to Brussels. I shall keep them acquainted as far as possible with the trend of feeling here, and they will be able to send on any information they may think desirable to you. If you want to communicate with me at any time, you will be able to do so through them." There is a general hope that Dr. Clark's career as a Member of Parliament may shortly come to a termination, and if we may judge from what occurred last night at Spittal, one of the places in his constituency, when he was refused a hearing, assailed with cries of traitor and pelted with all sorts of missiles the hope seems at any rate possible of realisation. "The Daily Chronicle" once pro-Boer, but now Imperialist, suggests that he should withdraw from public life, and that if he does not do so, and returns to the next Parliament, he should be ostracised by the Liberal Party. There are many Liberals who would find no difficulty in complying with this advice, as apart from his peculiar views about the South African War, Dr. Clark has always been somewhat of an Ishmaelite in the House of Commons.

THE APPROACHING GENERAL ELECTION.

The feeling that the General Election will take place in October is now even less strong than it was a week ago. The Government want it to be in October or November; and so do their Parliamentary supporters, but how, it is argued, can they go to the country with 20,000 men in the field against them? That is how the matter has just been put to me by one whose opinion ought to carry very great weight indeed in such matters.

"OUR ARMAMENTS IN INDIA."

There are some people who are nothing if not suspicious and it is, therefore, a matter of no surprise to find certain sagacious persons saying that the article appearing on the above subject in Tuesday's "Times" must be a Machiavelian device on the part of the Powers that be to obtain popular support for the increased military expenditure foreshadowed by Lord George Hamilton in his Budget speech. Anyhow the article is likely to receive a good deal of attention in India, perhaps more than in England, for it is unfortunate for the object on view that this elaborate attempt to work up a scare should have been made at a moment when the public is absorbed by questions not indeed of more importance but of more immediate interest to the home staying public. I have used the word scare advisedly, for the writer "an Indian Officer," evidently a man now in India practically admits that his desire is to make our flesh creep. "The history of the last dozen years or so has shown the enormous effect on the naval policy of the Empire of agitation in the public Press. In the years previous to 1889 it is now admitted on all hands that our Navy had been allowed by successive ministries and parties to sink into a condition of dangerous weakness. Then, at last, a few naval experts managed to gain the ear of the great organs of public opinion and politicians were forced almost against their will to make adequate provision for the naval defences of the country." He thinks it less profitable to agitate in India. "It has been well said," he observes, "that there is no public opinion in India. A very large proportion of the European inhabitants are Government officials, and are consequently unable to publicly advocate either reforms or re-armament. With one or two notable exceptions, the English Press of India is devoted to the consideration of political and mercantile affairs and cares nothing for purely military matters. Hence, if there is to be any reform, any re-armament, both of which are so urgently needed, we can only turn to the Press of the Metropolis of the Empire for help. Governments notoriously do little of their own initiative. It is necessary to stir them up by agitation before even the most obvious steps are taken." This no doubt is flattering to us but as I have said we have really too much to engage our attention just now to get excited about the condition of the Indian army even though the armaments of India are "hopelessly inadequate and to a large extent obsolete and out of date"; the "personnel" insufficient for a war of the first magnitude; the transport in the same case; and no inconsiderable portion of the Native Army, all in fact, save the Punjab and Bombay Regiments, unfit to take the field against a European enemy who may "at any moment" declare war against India. That this serious indictment should be preferred at this moment is to be regretted for obviously the writer knows what he is talking about and his statement deserves to be considered with care. Still his earnest appeal to the "Press of the Metropolis of the Empire for help" has not altogether been ignored, and one competent observer, the military correspondent of the "Westminster Gazette," hastens to offer his aid. This gentleman, who is a military officer, as some "military correspondents" are not, is so impressed by what the writer in the "Times" says that he has no hesitation in declaring that the article in question "should be read by every voter and every taxpayer." He adds: "Most people are under the impression that, however ill-managed and ill-found our Home Army may be, our Indian Army is invariably in a state of the highest efficiency and readiness for service. Those who read this article will speedily be undeceived. The state of our Indian artillery, both field and fortress, is nothing less than scandalous, and the whole Indian Army resembles nothing so much as a whited sepulchre, fair to the outside view, rotten to the core beneath the surface."

THE SHAH AND THE PARSEES.

The presentation to the Shah of the addresses, to which I referred last week, took place as arranged at the Royal Palace Hotel, Ostend, last Saturday. The idea originated with the Parsee community in India and their co-religionists in Persia who, through Sir Dinshah Manockjee Petit, Bart., and Mr. Ardeshir E. S. Reporter of Persia, asked the Committee of the Zoroastrian Fund of Great Britain to take the necessary steps. In accordance with these requests, the leading Parsees residing in London, resolved to offer a formal welcome to the Shah on his arrival there, and invited Sir M. M. Bhownuggree, M. P., to draw up an address on their behalf as well as to arrange with the Persian Legation for an audience with the Shah. The Minister of the Legation and the able Secretary Husein Kuli Khan very cordially received this proposal, and as the Shah's visit to London was abandoned owing to the sad death of the Duke of Coburg, the Parsee deputation was ultimately received as stated above at Ostend, where his Majesty has been staying for a fortnight. The ceremony was, to a great extent, divested of any formality, for thanks to the officers of the Persian Legation, as well as to his Highness the Aga Khan, who happened to be on a visit to the Shah at the time, and who used his great influence to recommend the objects of the deputation, the Shah and his Prime Minister received them with great courtesy and friendliness. The Minister of the Legation introduced the deputation to his Majesty, who was accompanied not only by his Prime Minister and the Ministers of several European Legations, but by all the heads of departments and secretaries, who form the royal suite. At the commencement of the proceedings, Sir M. M. Bhownuggree said:—"May it please your Imperial Majesty,—Before submitting the addresses from the Parsee residents in Great Britain and from the Parsee community in India as well as from your Majesty's own Zoroastrian subjects which will be presently done by my friend, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, the Chairman of the Committee of the Zoroastrian Fund in Europe, I have to express to your Majesty our sense of obligation for having consented to receive us in the midst of your numerous and engrossing engagements. It has been to us a source of sincere gratification to be assured by those of our community who are your subjects, that your Majesty and your government have their welfare at heart and that your treatment of them is kind and just. Their contentment has the far-reaching effect of promoting cordial relations between the Mahomedan and Parsee communities in India, the leaders of which are on terms of sincere friendship with one another. In proof of this I may refer to the great delight with which we, Parsees, have just learnt of the high distinctions which you have conferred this morning on his Highness the Aga Khan, and thus shown your imperial appreciations of the great position and excellent qualities of head and heart, which has made his Highness respected and beloved alike among the Mahomedans and Parsees. Permit me, in conclusion, to express our congratulations to your Majesty on your providential escape from the dastardly anarchist attack recently made on your life in Paris. May every aim so foully taken against you miss its mark." Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji then submitted to his Majesty the addresses, which were beautifully illuminated and bound in a handsome volume, and in doing so expressed the thanks of the community at large for the just and generous treatment which the Zoroastrian subjects of his Majesty receive. The deputation, Mr. Dadabhai said, rejoiced to feel that their compatriots in their ancient home of Persia were experiencing kindness and equal rights from the Hakim of Yezd, H. R. H. Jalal-ud-Dowlah, and that the Zoroastrian Anjuman in that place was befriended by him and encouraged to promote the welfare of the Parsees. Mr. Dadabhai trusted that the Shah and the Sadre-Azam would continue to them the same beneficent treatment in future, and that his Majesty would be long preserved in health and happiness to rule over an empire from which the Parsees were always proud to trace their descent. His Majesty, to whom these speeches were translated by Husein Kuli Khan, and who in the course of which interposed remarks expressing his approval and agreement, then said that he was very pleased to receive these addresses. Not only he, but his late father also, had regarded his Parsee subjects with affection and been keenly solicitous of their welfare. He was gratified to receive these expressions of gratitude for what he had done for their co-religionists, who were his own subjects. He was glad to know of the position and prosperity attained by the Parsee community under British rule, and he congratulated them upon it. He was specially pleased to notice the joy with which they received the news of the honours conferred upon the Aga Khan, for whom he had high regard. He finally assured them that he would always look after the welfare of his Zoroastrian subjects. Other members of the deputation, beside those already mentioned, were then individually introduced to his Majesty. These were Messrs. Dadabhai Byramjee and N. J. Moolla, Trustee and Secretary of the Fund; Edaljee Dinshaw, C.I.E., K. N. Kabrajee, editor of the "Rast Goftar," Maneckjee Cowasji Petit, Pestonjee Byramjee, Merwanjee R. Boyce, E. Maneckjee Sett, and H. Mody. To the Sadre-Azam was then presented the address which the Persian Zoroastrians had sent for him. He thanked the deputation cordially, assured them of his continued regard and concern for the Zoroastrian subjects of his august master and entered freely into conversation with the visitors, who were afterwards provided with refreshments. The London address which I sent last week was signed by about fifty Parsees, among them being, besides those already mentioned, Lieutenant-Colonel P. J. Damania, late Bombay Medical Service, Messrs. D. P. Cama, J. N. Tata, F. B. Cama, R. M. Patel, R. D. Sethna, J. Cowasjee Jehangier, S. A. Kapadia, J. N. Bahadurjee, K. S. Nariman, N. B. Masani, N. D. Allbless, Ratansha Dadabhai, B. D. Vacha, Bhicajee F. Khan, &c. Subsequently the deputation was entertained at luncheon by Mr. E. Maneckjee Sett, and in the course of the proceedings the toasts of her Majesty the Queen-Empress and the Shah were drunk. Yesterday the Shah invested Sir Mancherjee Bhownuggree with the insignia of the Order of the Lion and the Sun, third class, corresponding to the Knight Commandership of our Orders. There are five classes altogether in the Order of the Lion and the Sun, the fourth and fifth being bestowed only in special circumstances. In selecting Sir Muncherjee for so marked a distinction his Majesty no doubt wished through the hon. member to pay a compliment to the Parsee subjects of her Majesty the Queen-Empress.

THE SHAH AND THE AGA KHAN.

His Highness the Aga Khan, who I have mentioned above, has been received with the greatest possible distinction by the Persian monarch. It is no secret that the object of the Aga Khan in coming to Europe was not only to see the wonders now collected in the French Capital but also, and mainly to be in London during the visit that it was expected the Shah would pay to England. When the journey to this country had to be abandoned Muzaffer-ed-Din sent the Aga Khan a cordial invitation to be his guest at Ostend. The invitation was cordially accepted and the Aga Khan has been staying with the Shah at his hotel in Ostend since yesterday week. Although they are related they had never met before and the Persian ruler is said to be charmed with his young kinsman. He is invited to accompany the Shah everywhere. At the first interview the Aga Khan presented the Shah with a beautiful repeater watch encased in brilliants, a valuable walking stick, and an elaborately furnished dressing case. His present to the Sadre-Azam consisted of a beautiful writing case. At a special durbar held by his Majesty last Saturday, immediately before he received the Parsee deputation, the Shah conferred on the Aga the highest Order of the Tams-ul-Hoomayun, a much coveted distinction bestowed only on royal personages. The badge is an elaborate ornament set in costly brilliants. He also conferred on him a "Khalat" or a robe of honour, and a "Kolah" or hat, enjoining him to wear them always at high Mahomedan functions. His Highness expressed his gratitude to the Shah for these signal marks of high regard. Last night on the eve of the Shah's departure from Ostend, the Aga Khan was to give a grand banquet in his honour.

THE ABANDONED VISIT TO ENGLAND.

From the manner in which the announcement that the Shah would not visit England was made it might be inferred, perhaps could only be inferred, that the decision arrived at was a spontaneous act on his part. Such however, it is said, is not the case. The Shah it is reported by those who enjoy his confidence was most anxious to come and abandoned his intention of visiting these isles with extreme reluctance. He is described as having been desirous of showing to all the world that he is a sincere friend of England and not only a friend but an admirer of the scrupulous fair-dealing that we in these isles like to think is the basis of our attitude not only towards Persia but towards all other States with whom we have friendly relations. This being the case and if it be the fact that the Shah was particularly anxious to prove the genuineness of his professions of good-will to England it is a pity that the arrangements for his tour did not permit of fixing upon some other time for his arrival in England than a period of the year when not only all the high officials of State but practically everybody who is anybody is away from the capital. Even if the British Court had not been in mourning for the sad death of a Prince of the blood it would have been extremely inconvenient for all concerned as well as uninteresting to the Shah himself to have his visit occur when owing to the emptiness of London it would have been impossible to entertain him in the manner all would desire. Let us hope that when the Shah next comes to Europe he will arrive earlier.

SIR MORTIMER DURAND AND PERSIA.

Sir Mortimer Durand having been appointed Ambassador at Madrid there is perhaps no harm in saying that he was not exactly popular with the Persians, who give as the reason that he was too stiff. There may be and probably were other reasons—reasons for which Sir Mortimer Durand was by no means to blame—why he was not universally liked in Teheran; but his appointment to be our Minister in Persia could never have been considered an ideal one. There is, I believe, no more high-minded man in the service of the Crown than Sir Mortimer Durand, nor one who is more jealous of the reputation of his country but unfortunately he does not possess, or which is the same seem to possess the "suaviter in modo" of a Dufferin or a Pauncefote, and there are certain reasons which I need not particularise why a superabundance of amiability is more necessary in a British diplomatist accredited to an Oriental country than it is in the representative of some other nations. It will be interesting to see how he gets on in Madrid where at present an English representative is likely to be regarded more critically than he was in the days before Lord Salisbury made that most unfortunate speech about decaying nations—a speech that the Spaniards thought and still think was intended to refer to them.

OLLA PODRIDA.

There is an interesting letter by Sir Martin Conway in the "Times" of last Saturday, written from Panama on the 29th ult. A few days before sailing from London Sir Martin met a Colombian gentleman. "Is it true that there is a revolution going forward in your country?" Sir Martin asked. "That is nothing," was the Colombian gentleman's reply; "it is our substitute for cricket. Our young men must have their game." A month later Sir M. Conway saw the game played. "It proved to be not unexciting."

A lively meeting of Allsopps shareholders took place a week ago, and I see that an old Bombayite Mr. J. R. Kirby Johnson had a share in the proceeding. He asked the new chairman (Mr. Charles J. Stewart) if he were prepared to give his whole time to the company's affairs? Mr. Stewart replied that he was, for the next three years. It will be remembered that Mr. Stewart recently resigned the lucrative post of Clerk to the London County Council to become managing chairman of Samuel Allsopp and Sons, (Limited).

The "Times" sub-editors and proof-readers have not been brilliantly successful with the Indian names in the lists of awards to British Exhibitors at Paris, as a single extract from Tuesday's issue will show :—

CLASS XCV.

. . . .

Bronze Medals:—. . . . . . Kumai, Stamy, Idamalgoda, Ceylon, Framji Perstonjee Bhumgara and Co., Patcela, Sind, Travancore, Cochin and Bhawnagur (?) Rajahs or Maharajahs of Ardeshir and Byramjee.

The Maharaja of Ardeshir and Byramjee! This is almost enough to make Sir William Hunter turn in his coffin.

It will interest the many friends of Sir William Kennedy who are to be found at all the ports of the East India station to learn that he has been selected for the important post of Commander-in-Chief of the Nore. Mr. Winston Churchill has been trying to make our flesh creep by pointing out the dangers of invasion, and we, Londoners, shall all sleep more comfortably by knowing that the approaches to the Thames are under the care of so admirable a sailor as Sir William Kennedy.

"The Duke's old saying (if he really said it) about the Playing Fields at Eton has done its work, and should be relegated to limbo. Athletics, cricket, and the like are an admirable half-school for the modern officer, but they are not the whole school. One feels tempted to say that if the battle of Waterloo was won on these playing fields, the battle of Colenso was lost there, and the battle of Sedan was won in the study, the laboratory, and the 'Kriegsakademie.'" The above extract is from a leading article in the "Times" on Lord Wolseley's "epoch-making" speech to the officers at Aldershot after the great fiasco. How we have changed in a few months? If any one had said a year ago what the "Times" now says he would have been regarded especially by the authorities of Printing House Square as a person who ought to be in Bedlam.

By the way a correspondent who signs himself "Miles" has given Lord Wolseley a Roland for his Oliver. "Surely," Miles writes, "no man ever brought a more serious indictment against himself than Lord Wolseley did in his remarks on the recent field-day at Aldershot. Lord Wolseley was Adjutant-General for some years and has been Commander-in-Chief nearly five years. He is absolutely responsible for the drill, training, and discipline of the Army; he has introduced promotion by selection and has filled all the higher ranks of the Army with his nominees; yet now he calmly tells us that the education of the soldier is unsatisfactory, that the officers are ignorant, and that a complete re-organiza- is necessary. Who but he is responsible for this state of things? He cannot lay this on the shoulders of the Secretary of State for War."

THE DEATH-ROLL.

Viscount Encombe, Cluny Macpherson, Sir Malcolm Fraser, Major-General C. H. Blunt, C. B., Major General Moore Graham, Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. E. Legge, Thomas Faed, R.A., and General Cluseret, the Communist.

The following were the Cholera returns in cantonments on the 4th. At Bannu, 5th Punjab Infantry, two cases; Kohat, 3rd Panjab Cavalry, Secunderabad, 24th Madras Infantry, and Bhuj, 1st Bombay Infantry, one case each. An outbreak is reported from Poonamallee Bazaar, near St. Thomas's Mount, Madras, six cases, with four deaths occurring on the 3rd and 4th instant.

On the "Kalidas" case being called, at Benares City on Saturday the proprietor, publisher, and editor of the "Kalidas" jointly made an application for a postponement, but it was refused. Baba Luxman, Translator, High Court, Bombay, verified the accuracy of the translation of leaders in the "Kalidas," dated 9th and 30th June. Krishnarao said he owned the press where the paper was printed, and he had let it at a nominal rent to the accused. The other witnesses were the Postmaster who received the paper for despatch and the servants of the accused The statements of accused were next taken down. Krishnajee Abaji absolved the other two accused from all responsibility, and acknowledged the authorship of the articles. He offered to prove that they were harmless, and to produce authorities in support of his views. The Court granted an adjournment until 8th October.

OUR ARMAMENTS IN INDIA.

CRITICISM BY AN INDIAN OFFICER.

An Indian officer has addressed to the "Times" the following impeachment of the Army in India :—

The history of the last dozen years or so has shown the enormous effect on the naval policy of the Empire of agitation in the public Press. In the years previous to 1889 it is now admitted on all hands that our Navy had been allowed by successive ministries and parties to sink into a condition of dangerous weakness. Then, at last, a few naval experts managed to gain the ear of the great organs of public opinion and politicians were forced almost against their will to make adequate provision for the naval defences of the country. The result of the action then inaugurated, and happily continued ever since, we had an opportunity of seeing at the time of the Fashoda crisis some 18 months ago. Although apparently on the verge of war with a first-class Power, there was nothing approaching a scare or a war panic. There was no cataclysm on the Stock Exchange, such as Wall-street had experienced a year or two earlier when the Venezuela question and President Cleveland's Message had for the time being created somewhat strained relations between the Great Republic on the other side of the Atlantic and ourselves. Strong in the consciousness of an all-powerful Navy, the country remained calm and collected, and the crisis was passed through without, so to speak, our turning a hair. So, too, it may happen that the part of late taken by the Press of the country in regard to the deficiencies both in numbers and in armament of our land forces, as abundantly illustrated by the events of the South African campaign, will result in those things being put on a much better footing than has ever been the case before. But in India, unfortunately, things are different. It has been well said that there is no public opinion in India. A very large proportion of the European inhabitants are Government officials, and are consequently unable to publicly advocate either reforms or re-armament. With one or two notable exceptions, the English Press of India is devoted to the consideration of political and mercantile affairs, and cares nothing for purely military matters. Hence, if there is to be any reform, any re-armament, both of which are so urgently needed, we can only turn to the Press of the metropolis of the Empire for help. Governments notoriously do little of their own initiative. It is necessary to stir them up by agitation before even the most obvious steps are taken. In this article I shall attempt to show that the armaments of India are

HOPELESSLY INADEQUATE,

and to a large extent obsolete and out of date; that we are by no means ready for the great struggle for which we have been preparing for so many years, and which may at any moment be sprung upon us; that the "personnel" is insufficient for a war of the first magnitude; that we are wretchedly provided in the matter of transport; that our guns are too few and too obsolete to be of much real use against a European foe; and all this with Russia intriguing in Persia and almost knocking at the gates of Herat. The British forces in India number some 74,000 of all ranks. The infantry number 52 battalions, each of a nominal strength of 1,000 men. Whether this number would prove sufficient in the event of a war with Russia in Afghanistan may well be doubted. After providing for the internal requirements of India itself, it is doubtful whether more than 30,000 British troops would be available for use across the frontier. The infantry are armed with the Lee-Metford rifle of a type which is not the best. It is an earlier description or "mark" of the arm which is issued to the infantry in Great Britain and the colonies. The British cavalry in India number nine regiments. For all ordinary purposes this number would prove sufficient, but for a great war twice the number would be by no means too many. Some of these cavalry regiments are still, extraordinary though it may seem, armed with the old Martini carbine. A few months since, when some regiments were sent to South Africa, it was found necessary to take from them their old Martinis, which ought to have been replaced years before, and give them, from other regiments, '303" carbines. It is certainly disgraceful that any of the British troops in the country should be still armed with the old Martini. But it is

THE HORSE AND FIELD ARTILLERY WHOSE ARMAMENT IS MOST OBSOLETE.

At the present moment there are batteries in this country which are still using the old black powder. Indeed, the use of cordite has only been extended to the horse and field artillery of India within the last year. The guns are the old ones which were first made in the early eighties. The horse artillery are still armed with the old heavy 12-pounder, which the experience of a hundred camps of exercise has again and again proved to be far too heavy for use with horse artillery. The result is that the over-weighted horse artillery batteries in India are quite unable to keep pace with the cavalry, and are consequently, as horse artillery, little better than useless. The field batteries have the old 12-pounder converted to take 15-pounder ammunitions, but neither they nor the horse batteries have been provided with the recoil-checking arrangement of Sir George Clarke, which has been adopted in all the batteries of the home Army. Moreover, the number of horse and field batteries in India is much too small. We ought to have available at least four guns per 1,000 men. We have not anything like that proportion. Another defect in the organization of the horse and field artillery is that there is practically no reserve of horses. When the over-age and unsound horses have been eliminated from a battery it is found that the battery is short, perhaps, to the extent of some 50 per cent. of horses. These have to be obtained from other batteries, which are thus reduced to mere skeletons on paper. There is

NO ADEQUATE ORGANIZATION

whatever for the provision of remounts, trained and fit for work, to take the place of the inevitable wastage on active service. We require at least 20 more field batteries in India, and a reserve of at least a thousand artillery horses. The mountain artillery in India is deficient in numbers. There have been occasions during recent years when every battery in the country has either been employed on service or has been reduced to a sort of supplying depot for those which were at the front. The batteries are armed with the hopelessly obsolete muzzle-loading 7-pounder screw guns, which have been proved over and over again to be deficient alike in range and shell power. These guns may be of some use against ignorant and, for the most part badly armed semi-savages, but against a European army they would be of practically no account. Moreover, they are so defective that it not rarely happens that a battery has with it all its six guns in a thoroughly serviceable condition. One or more are away in a factory under repairs, the reserve of such pieces in India being apparently so small as to be inadequate to meet cases of this description. It is imperative that there should be a considerable addition to the number of our English mountain batteries, and that all, English and native, should be forthwith rearmed with a breech-loadding cordite-firing gun of greatly increased range and power. Some two years ago the order for breech-loading 10-pounder was sent to England. If the Government of India were free to deal with a firm such as Elswick or Vickers, this gun would have been supplied long ago. Unfortunately Indian orders have to go through the hands of Woolwich and the Ordnance Committee, and any one with any knowledge of those institutions will realize that this means years of delay. To turn to the question of howitzer batteries it is an extraordinary fact that in this year of grace 1900 India has practically none such. There are four batteries known as heavy batteries. These are "horsed" with a miscellaneous collection of elephants and oxen, an arrangement which may have answered very well in the days of Clive or Lake, but which is utterly unsuited to the present day. The difficulty of providing the elephant with forage is alone insuperable in a mountain region. The huge beasts are, moreover, enormous targets to the intelligent "sniper," and the pace is very slow indeed. If there is one thing more than another which has become apparent during recent years, it is that the light howitzer horsed and mobile, throwing a heavy shell charged with high explosive, is bound to play a most important *role* in the battles of the immediate future. Let us see

HOW THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT HAS RISEN TO THE OCCASION

in this respect. There are four of these elephant batteries. One only is armed with breech-loading, modern weapons. The other three possess only hopelessly obsolete and the useless muzzle-loadging guns which are only fit to decorate the waste places of cantonments or repose in the cemetery of some arsenal. The one breeck-loader battery has a miscellaneous equipment of four howitzers and two guns. The mixing up of the two sorts of ordnance in one command is a ludicrous proceeding which would be comic were not the matter so serious and important. There has for some time been a proposal to take away the guns from this battery and have in place of the four heavy batteries two only, armed with howitzers, and horsed. But, at the usual rate at which thinks of this sort are managed in India, there is every probability of years passing before a decision on this point is forthcoming. So many people have to minute on such proposals, each privileged to keep the file six months or more on his desk, such a mass of red tape has to be gone through, that one despairs of ever seeing the howitzer battery forming a unit of our Army. By some strange and characteristically Indian freak the howitzer chosen was one with the impossible bore of 5·4 in. So that we have a piece which is special to India, not appearing in any other portion of the Empire's forces. There is no reason whatever why the 5in. howitzer in use with the home artillery should not be used also in India. And it is abundantly clear, too, that instead of the two miserable howitzer batteries over which the Government of India is so long in coming to a decision, we ought to have at least 20 such, in addition to the field batteries proper. There is one other point in connection with these howitzers. As every one knows, practically the only projectile suited for use with these pieces is the lyddite shell. But this is just the one projectile which the Government has omitted to provide. Case shot and shrapnel which are quite unsuited to howitzers, there are in plenty. But of lyddite shell there is not so much as one at the present moment in India. I turn to

THE QUESTION OF SIEGE TRAINS.

There are four of these supposed to be kept up in India. But only one of them is equipped with breech-loading ordnance. The other three are provided with muzzle-loaders of the most venerable and antique discription. The breech-loaders of the one siege train so armed were ordered from England, I believe, more than ten years ago, but thanks to the system which obtains, the system of red tape and working through Woolwich and the Ordnance Committee, it was only about a year ago that the first of these pieces was actually available for use. At one time 800 rounds a gun were ordered to be kept up for pieces of the siege train. Some time ago, however, the Government of India cut down this allowance to 500 rounds a gun and at the same time intimated to the Commander-in-Chief their wish, which is, of course, an order, that the amount should be still further reduced. As in the case of the heavy batteries, there does not exist in India so much as a single round of lyddite shell for the pieces of the one breech-loading siege train in the country. We are told that these will be ordered, but, to judge from all previous experience, it will be years before these shell are actually available, and then, "owing to financial considerations," they will be practically kept only to look at, a very small proportion being allowed to be expended in practice, that practice without which artillery is of but slight use in time of war. If we turn to our

COAST DEFENCES

we find that there is but little improvement to chronicle. Many obsolete muzzle-loading guns are still mounted on the defences. Not one of the heavy guns at Bombay, Karachi, Rangoon, Madras, or the Hugli, the only seaports in India which have any defences whatever, is equipped with cordite ammunition. All the guns fire the old smoke-giving powder, which ought to have been abolished at least half-a-dozen years ago. The hydro-pneumatic mountings on which the breech-loading guns of the coast batteries are carried are of so defective a design that they are continually going wrong and failing at awkward moments. So great an authority as the late Sir Charles Nairne, Inspector-General of Artillery in India, has placed his opinion on record that in case of war there would not be a single one of these guns in action at the end of one hour's hard firing, so defective are the mountings. The defences of Bombay Harbour are so arranged that, as was actually proved at a sham naval attack which took place some few weeks since, a hostile war vessel could get in and destroy the docks and shipping with impunity. The big guns would, in a certain position, either not be able to train on such a vessel or could fire on her only by pointing also directly towards the most densely populated quarter of the town. Even the breech-loaders of the coast defences are of a more or less obsolete type, the type of a dozen years ago, since when there have been enormous strides in the construction of heavy ordnance. There is not at the present moment a single quick-firing gun, such as 4·7in. or 6in. mounted on any of the coast defences in India. Nor does there seem the slightest chance of any such being obtained for many a year to come. To turn to

THE INLAND DEFENCES AND FORTS OF INDIA,

it is a fact that many of the most important places are defended by guns which long ago became obsolete. In many places, indeed, there are only smooth-bore guns of the type which did duty in the time of Nelson. We have a number of fairly modern guns in the Quetta and Attock districts, but the number of garrison gunners to man these pieces is not a quarter of what is absolutely necessary. Some of the most important points on the frontier of India, places which one would expect to have nothing but the best of armament, are given Armstrong guns of the type which obtained 40 years ago. It is needless, and perhaps hardly wise, to specify the exact places where this antediluvian armament is to be found, though doubtless every intelligence branch in Europe is perfectly aware of the facts. But at Jamrud, at the very mouth of the Khaiber Pass, there are only smooth-bores of the type of a hundred years ago. In the elaborate fortifications of Rawal-pindi there is not a single gun mounted in the ten or a dozen forts, which were constructed to repel the future invasion of India. In the central fort of Rawal-pindi, the fort which contains the important arsenal on which our Army would depend in time of war there are only forty-year-old Armstrong guns mounted. In the huge gap of hundreds of miles between Peshawar at Quetta, a gap which includes the Kuram, the Tochi, and the Gumul routes of possible invasion, there is not to be found a single modern fort equipped with modern guns, nor is there a single British artilleryman quartered throughout the whole of this stretch of frontier. To talk of our frontier defences being complete is therefore absurd. They are very far from being so, as regards both men and guns. This paper has already extended to such a length that I will deal with

THE REMAINING DEFECTS OF OUR INDIAN ARMY

as briefly as possible. Of the native army it is doubtful whether a very large proportion should properly be counted at all. In the opinion of the best authorities neither the Bengal nor Madras Army is fit to take into field. Only the Punjab and Bombay regiments are considerd to be reliable. In Bengal and Madras the regiments are largely recruited from non-fighting races who would be useless, or worse, on active service. Such is practically the declared opinion of General Sir George Luck, commanding the Bengal Army. The experience of the Burma war of 1885-86 was such as to make it very improbable that a number of Madras troops would ever be employed again. At present we have thousands of men, probably as many as 50,000, swelling the returns and counting as fighting men, whom no responsible general in India would ever dream of taking on service. Either these battalions should be disbanded and others, composed of martial races, raised in their stead, or they should be gradually changed into a species of military police and no longer form part of the fighting army on paper, as is now the case. Then, the armament of the native army is out of date and of but little use against a civilized enemy. The old Martinis, handed over by the British regiment when re-armed with the magazine rifle some eight or ten years ago, are worn out and little better than useless when pitted against modern weapons. Our native army would be completely outshot and outranged by infantry armed with modern rifles. The danger of having two sorts of ammunition in the field, too, is one which should not be overlooked. The deficiency of transport for a campaign even within hail, as it were, of our own borders was made painfully apparent in the frontier disturbances of 1897-98. Little or nothing of a practical kind has since been done to rectify the defects which were then brought to light. It is not too much to say that as things are at present there is no proper transport organization in India for campaign beyond our North-West passes against a European enemy. All these matters are

PERFECTLY WELL KNOWN AN ADMITTED.

by the officials of the Government of India. But nothing is being done, or, if being done, then so slowly and so incompletely as to be little better than absolute inaction. To the miserable character of our defences in many places, to the obsoleteness or inadequateness of our armaments, there is one invariable reply, the financial situation does not admit of anything being done. But these things cannot be rectified even in a year of strenuous exertion, and war might well be on us after less than a month of warning. Does the Government wish to repeat the wild war scare of 1885, when millions of pounds were squandered in a few weeks, for which we have now nothing to show? If we are to be prepared for war, it is necessary to begin our preparations at once, for years of high-pressure work must elapse before everything is really satisfactory. The events of the last few months should surely be a warning to us in India as elsewhere, to put our house in order while there is yet time. But apparently there is little hope of this being done unless the knowledge of our unpreparedness is brought home to the Press and Parliament of Great Britain. The Government of India of its own initiative is not in the least likely to take the necessary steps.

From the programme of the Viceroy's autumn tour it will be seen that His Excellency will be travelling exactly eight weeks from the day on which he leaves Simla until he arrives in Calcutta, i. e., from October 22nd to December 17th. He will visit three of the principal ports, Karachi, Bombay and Madras, and will see most of the West Coast also. A shooting party in Kathiawar and probably khedda-operations in the Mysore State will be among the pleasures of the trip, apart from visits to show-places, such as Madura, and other towns in Southern India. As to the business part of the tour, we may be quite sure that it will be very heavy, for addresses and public functions are inseparable from Viceregal visits to important commercial centres and to Native States. Lord Curzon will see much that will interest him and he will cover some ground that no Viceroy has trodden. It is a long tour, but even twenty years ago nothing like the same extent of country could have been covered in the time. The days have long since passed when a tour meant marching for six months on end, with a camp humbering thousands of souls.

MR. LABOUCHERE AND THE BOERS.

THE CORRESPONDANCE OF M. PS. WITH THE ENEMY.

Mr. Labouchere publishes the following correspondence in this week's *Truth* :—

Colonial Office, August 6, 1900.

Sir,—I beg to call your attention to the enclosed copy of a letter from Mr. Montagu White with copies of two letters purporting to have been written by you, and to inquire if you desire to offer any explanations or observations with regard to them.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. Chamberlain.

Henry Labouchere, Esq., M.P.

[Copy.]

58, Victoria-street, London, August 4, 1899.

Dear Mr. Reitz,—I feel tired and done for to-night. It is past 6 o'clock and still have 40 miles to go before I get home. My inclination is to wire to you, asking you to tell the British Government to go to the devil and do their "darnedest." It is perfectly sickening the way one is kept in a continual state of suspense and nervous excitement. Everything is as quiet as possible on the surface, and there has been a tremendous decrease in Press cuttings, which is a sure sign that matters are relapsing into a normal condition. But I have been able to judge of the effect upon our friends of hints that we may not be able to accept the proposed Commission. Without exception they one and all are dead against our refusing it, and all agree that we shall have to face a very serious crisis if we refuse the proposal, and that without the friendly support of the majority of the newspapers which have hitherto been on our side. Spender of the "Chronicle" who has fought consistently and well for us, tells me none of them can understand in what way, we shall be worse off by accepting the Commission, for (if) your people disagree about the finding of the report what can Mr. Chamberlain do further? Even our best friends say that by rejecting the report of the Industrial-Commission two years ago, we have allowed things to go so far that it is unwise to talk of intermeddling in our home affairs as a refusal to entertain what public opinion here endorses as a fair proposal. The essence of friendly advice is:—Accept the proposal in principle point out how difficult it will be to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion as to statistics, &c., and how undesirable it would be to have a miscarriage of the Commission. In other words, gain as much time as you can, and give the public time here to get out of the dangerous frame of mind which Chamberlain's speeches have created. Spender is of opinion that after two months' delay all danger will have vanished. I cannot say I share his optimistic views, for this sort of thing has been going on for three years.

Labouchere said to me this morning "Don't for goodness sake, let Mr. Kruger make his first mistake by refusing this; a little skilful management, and he will give Master Joe another fall." He further said "You are such pastmasters in the art of gaining time, here is an opportunity; you surely haven't let your right hands lose their cunning, and you ought to spin out the negotiations for quite two or three months." I must leave off now. Please remember one thing, I do not send you my advice, I send you the opinions of friends and the tendency of public feeling here.

Some one sent me some lines parodying R. Kipling's "Lest We Forget." I got it published in "Truth."—Yours very truly,

To make the matter complete, writes Mr. Labouchere in "Truth" I subjoin the parody of Mr. Rudyard Kipling's "God of Our Fathers," which is referred to in the correspondence. Mr. Montagu White gave it me, telling me that it had been sent to him anonymously from Johannesburg, and it was published in "Truth" of August 3, 1899. It struck me as an excellent parody—all the more so seeing where it came from. There is plenty of "go" and rhythm in Mr. Kipling's war-songs, but their sentiment is so common and their style so music-hally that they lend themselves readily to parody—as in this instance :—

Gods of the Jingo—Brass and Gold—
Lords of the world by "right divine,"
Beneath whose baneful sway we hold
The motto, "All that's Thine is Mine,"
Such Lords as these have made men rotten.
They have forgotten—they have forgotten.
The Nigger and the Chinese dies;
The Gladstones and the Pitts depart—
But "Bigger Englanders" arise
To teach the world the raiders's art;
Such Lords as these have made men rotten.
They have forgotten—they have forgotten.
They've "got the gold, the ships, the men,"
And are the masters of to-morrow—
And so mankind shall see again
The days of Sodom and Gomorrah;
These are the Lords that make men rotten.
They have forgotten—they have forgotten.
Drunken with lust of power and pelf,
They hold nor man nor God in awe;
And care for naught but only Self,
And cent-per-cent's their only law—
These are our Lords, and they are rotten.
They have forgotten—they have forgotten.
Their braggart hearts have put their trust
In Maxim guns and Metford rifles—
They'd crush their foes into the dust,
And treat what's right as idle trifles.
For boastful brag and foolish "fake."
Th' Imperialist must "take the cake."

(Signed) Montagu White.

5, Old Palace-yard, S. W. August 2, 1899.

Dear Mr. Montagu White,—You will see the lines in "Truth." I have altered one or two words to make the grammar all right.

I do hope that President Kruger will manage to accept in some form the (reference) proposed conference. Bannerman and all our front bench believe that it is only a way devised by the Cabinet to let Joe climb down. The new Franchise Act stands. The "onus probandi" of showing that it does not give substantial representation to the Uitlanders and yet leave the Boers masters is with Chamberlain.

The difference between five and seven years is not a ground for proof.

The details for registration do not prove it. Let President Kruger quote our Registration Laws, which you had better send him, and do not forget that a lodger has to register every year; he is not automatically on the Franchise list. In connexion with this, Milner suggested in his despatch six years. He afterwards said that six was a mistake for five. But Chamberlain in his reply to the despatch approved of six. It is impossible to calculate the effect without knowing how many Uitlanders there are, and how long each has been in the country.

To discover this basis of inquiry would take a long time. As the decision would go by the majority, the question would be on the chairman, who would have a casting vote. Surely it could be arranged with Natal; the Cape and the Orange Free State, as well as the Transvaal, should be represented, with the chairman an Englishman who has not yet expressed an opinion.

My own impression is that comparatively few will ever become Boers amongst the English; they will not like to give up their nationality. The President has a great opportunity to give Joe another fall. If at the same time the Dynamite Concession is abrogated there will be a rise in many shares, and this will be regarded as a barometer that everything is going on well and satisfactorily.

The great thing is to gain time. In a few months we shall be howling about something in another part of the world.—Yours truly,

(Sd.) H. Labouchere.

5, Old Palace-yard, S.W., Friday, August 4, 1899.

Dear Mr. White,—It is the general opinion that Chamberlain "climed down." As Bannerman put it to me "His speech was a little bluster of his own with the main parts arranged by his colleagues, and they sat by like policemen to see that he read them." As a matter of fact, he did read all the important parts.

If the President agrees to the committee it will, under clever tactics, take months to settle conditions, and then it will take further months to come to a decision. If the basis is established that there shall be a substantial representation of the Uitlanders, yet not such as can endanger the majority of the Boers, no harm can well come of the Commission. The only difficulty is that it is a sort of recognition of our right to meddle. But this might be avoided in two ways:—(1) By getting Schreiner into it, and making it a sort of South African affair; (2) by making it a bargain and agreeing only on the understanding that there should be arbitration on all matters affecting the true reading of the Convention. But if the latter is proposed, then the President should put in some proposal for the Chief Justices and one Imperial Judge or Governor to be the tribunal.

The universal opinion is that the Cabinet has forced all this on Chamberlain, and that they are determined not to have war and to do something to let him down easily.

Salisbury's speech was conceived on these lines, and a little vague bluster, but nothing more.

I accentuated Bannerman's declaration about hostilities this pledges the Liberal party against war.—Yours truly,

(Sd.) H. Labouchere.

Hotel and Pension Waldhaus, Vulpera-Tarasp,
Engadin Schweiz, August 18, 1900.

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge your letter of August 6, enclosing copy of a letter of Mr. Montagu White, with copies of two letters "purporting to have been written by me," and enquiring if I desire to offer any explanations or observations with regard to them.

For what I may have written or said to Mr. Montagu White I am responsible to the House of Commons, of which I am a member; to my constituents, who have done me the honour to send me there; and to the law. To you I owe no sort of explanation. I ascribe, therefore, your invitation to furnish you with one in respect to the enclosed letters to the singular illusion that, no matter what course you may see fit to adopt, whether as a Conservative or a Liberal Minister, all owe you a personal explanation who take the liberty to disapprove of it, and to do their best to prevent its bringing us into unnecessary hostilities with some foreign Power. Whilst not recognizing this pretension on your part, I will however, offer you some observations in regard to these letters as you apparently desire that I should do so.

The letters of mine enclosed were, I do not doubt, written by me. The only exception that I have to take to the copies is that a few of the words in them are, I should fancy, erroneouly copied, as they do not make sense. The advice tendered in them seems to me to be excellent, and I know of no reason why I should not have addressed it to Mr. White, who was then the representative of a country with which we were at peace. Many letters passed before the war between that gentleman and myself. He was most desirous that all possibility of war should be removed, and that harmony and good feeling should be established on a firm basis between Great Britain and the Transvaal. This we both thought, could only be effected by a full recognition of the Convention of 1884, as explained by Lord Derby, who signed it for Great Britain, and by reasonable concessions on the part of the Transvaal Government in regard to the naturalization and elector franchise of the Uitlanders domiciled in the Republic. I therefore suggested that the Transvaal Government should grant to such domiciled aliens naturalization and franchise on precisely the same terms as they are granted to aliens in Great Britain. A law thus framed would, I thought, not be open to objection on your part, and would put an end to all the carping criticisms that were being raised by you in respect to small and unimportant details in the concessions that you were forcing on the Transvaal in regards to these matters, and which seemed to me hardly calculated to bring about a peaceful solution of the situation. If I remember rightly, the last letters exchanged between Mr. White and myself were just before the close of the normal Session of Parliament last year. Mr. White in his letter informed me that he has received a communication from Mr. Reitz, the Transvaal Secretary of State, in which that gentleman told him that, although he had always been a strong advocate for all reasonable reforms in respect to the Uitlanders, and although he had used all his influence to promote a peaceful solution of the pending issues between the two countries, your despatches were so persistently insulting in their tone, and all concessions made by his Government were so invariably met by you with fresh demands that even the most moderate of the Transvaal burghers were becoming convinced that you were determined to oblige them either to surrender at discretion to all that you might demand, or to defend by arms the position secured to the Transvaal by the Convention of 1884. He therefore suggested that the negotiations should be taken in hand by Lord Salisbury, in which case he was convinced that a settlement satisfactory to both sides would be easily come to. As I entirely agreed with this opinion of Mr. Reitz, and believed that you were the chief impediment to such a settlement I replied to Mr. White that the tenor of Mr. Reitz's communication should be conveyed to a leading member of the Cabinet, and that I hoped—although I did not expect—that the suggestion would bear fruit.

As I gathered from your observations in the House of Commons that you had not made up your mind whether you would publish the letters of members of Parliament to Transvaal authorities that had fallen into your hands, I will—so far as my letters are concerned—relieve you of further consideration by publishing them myself, together with this correspondence. I have often urged that the public should have the advantage of a full knowledge of all documents which are likely to enable them to form sound judgment in respect to the issues that have arisen in South Africa. Might I, with all respect, venture to suggest to you that you should follow my example? The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (whoever he may be) and her Majesty's representatives in foreign capitals correspond, not only by despatches, but by what they are pleased to term "private letters," which are to all intents and purposes despatches. I presume that the same course is usual between Secretaries of State for the Colonies and her Majesty's Colonial Governors. You have announced that you are in favour of a "new diplomacy," in which nothing is kept back from the public. Would it be too much to ask you to inaugurate the "new diplomacy" by publishing all the so-called private letters, treating of public matters that have been exchange between you and the Governors of Natal and the Cape Colony; and all the letters and despatches exchanged between these Governors and our military commanders in South Africa, of which you may have copies? Without these documents it is impossible that either the House of Commons or the electors of the United Kingdom can form a true conclusion in regard to the "diplomacy" that led to the war, or be able to affix the responsibility on the right shoulders in respect to our lack of preparation for hostilities in South Africa and our initial reverses. If it is to much to hope that you will act on this suggestion, I would venture to urge that at least you should publish the correspondence between yourself and Mr. Hawksley in regard to your alleged knowledge of the contemplated Rhodes-Jameson conspiracy of 1894. Mr. Hawksley is still and then was the solicitor of the Chartered Company of South Africa, and is a close friend and confident of Mr. Rhodes. When the Parliamentary committee of inqury into all connected with the conspiracy was sitting, Mr. Hawksley was a witness. He alluded to this correspondence. But when I wished to examine him about it—which was my right as a member of the committee according to Parliamentary usage—this was not permitted by the committee. After the report of the committee was published Mr. Hawksley made public his conviction that, if this correspondence saw the light, a guilty knowledge of the conspiracy would be brought home to you. When the debate on the report took place in the House of Commons, he placed the correspondence in the hands of a member with instructions to read it if you made an attack upon Mr. Rhodes. Far, however, from doing this you went out of your way to assert that Mr. Rhodes has done nothing to invalidate his right to be considered at honourable man, although only a few days before you had agreed to a report in which he was branded as having been guilty of dishonourable conduct. Since then, again and again, you have been asked to produce the correspondence. But this you have persistently refused to do although no public interest could suffer by the production. Yet, if Mr. Hawksley is wrong in the inference that he deduces from the correspondence, it is obvious that its publication would go far to allay the suspicion which led President Kruger to doubt your desire for a peaceful solution of the strained relations that existed between her Majesty's Government and that of the Transvaal Republic, and which even now militates against all good feeling between the colonists of South Africa of British and Dutch origin.

I trust that you will excuse my venturing to make these suggestions. I do so because I heartily agree with you as to the desirability of the new "diplomacy." It is the only way in which that popular control can be established over the Executive which is essential in a self-governing community, if it is to escape from falling under the domination of some purely unscrupulous adventurer gifted with a ready tongue.

I believe with my leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, that the war might and ought to have been avoided and I cannot help hoping that my letters which have fallen into your hands will show you that I laboured to the best of my ability in order that it should be avoided. Unfortunately these efforts were not successful. The war was commenced under a lamentable ignorance on the part of her Majesty's Ministers of the resistance which the two Dutch Republics would oppose to our arms. Reverse followed owing to the meddling of civilians in military matters. Pretoria, Johannesburg, and Bloemfontein are in our hands. The Orange River Free State has been annexed. The Transvaal Republic has been annexed Under these circumstances peace and prosperity can only be restored to South Africa when all suspicion is removed that the Secretary of State for the Colonies was actuated by his previous relations with the Rhodes-Jameson conspiracy in forcing on a war. I am sure, too that you will agree with me that it will not be right for the electors of the United Kingdom to be called upon to pronounce an opinion on the policy of a war which has cost us thousands of valuable lives and tens of millions of money, as well as on the mode in which the war has been conducted, until all that can enable them to arrive at a sound conclusion has seen the light.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

H. Labouchere.

P.S.—If you desire to offer any explanation or observations with regard to your action in respect to South Africa they will receive due consideration.

The Right Hon. J. Chamberlain, &c.,

Mr. Harold Spender, who is mentioned in one of Mr. Montagu White's letters, publishes a letter in which he repudiates the interpretation placed by Mr. White upon some remarks made to him by Mr. Spender. Mr. Spender states that he advised Mr. White to accept Mr. Chamberlain's proposals.

LETTERS FROM DR. CLARK AND MR. ELLIS.

The Colonial Office issued a parliamentary paper on Aug. 23 containing the correspondence of British members of Parliament with the Transvaal officials before the breaking out of the present war.

The letters of Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Montagu White, given above, are included in the paper. The names of the two other members of Parliament are now disclosed. They are Messrs. John Ellis, member for the Rushcliffe division of Nottinghamshire, and Dr. G. B. Clark, the member for Caithness.

Mr. Ellis appears to have written only one letter, and curiously enough, not to a Transvaal official but to a mysterious personage named Mrs. Julia F. Solly, whose address is given as "Villa Flora, Newlands. She forwarded it to the Rev. D. Ross, of Lady Grey, Aliwal North. Mrs. Solly wrote on June 8, 1900 :—

Mr. Ellis one of the members of Parliament, who is anxious to help the South African cause, writes me as follows :—

"We want a stream of facts concerning suppression of telegrams, opening of letters, arbitrary arrests, unfair trial, unjustifiable prison treatment, interference with free speech at meetings, but much information sent lacks the element of fulness, detail, and accuracy, which are vital for parliamentary purposes. The names of informants will be treated as confidential.'

More elaborate and definite is the case against Dr. Clark. Just a little while before the Transvaal Government delivered its ultimatum to Great Britain he wrote to President Kruger as follows :—

Transvaal Committee.

St. Ermin's Mansions, Westminster, London, S. W., Sept 29, 1899.

My Dear President Kruger,—I have had a long interview with Mr. Chamberlain, and have discussed with him some of the questions at issue between the two Governments, as I hoped to secure from him a proposal that if you granted the five years' franchise he would accept the Judicial Tribunal to determine all the other questions at issue between the two Governments. I asked him if he would agree to the four Chief Justices of South Africa forming the tribunal with the Lord Chief Justice of England as umpire in the case of the others not being able to agree. This proposal Mr. Chamberlain absolutely refused to accept, as he said that three out of the four Chief Justices in South Africa would be on your side and that only one—the Lord Justice of Natal—would be on the British side. He also objected to accept the Lord Chief Justice of England as he was one of our friends.

He said, however, he had no objection to arbitration if he appointed his own two arbitrators and you appointed yours, but he could not accept the Chief Justices, as to do so was equivalent to two persons having a dispute, and one of them proposing that the matter should be settled by arbitration, and naming his own friends as arbitrators. From my conversation with him, I think Mr. Chamberlain rather regrets the course he has taken, and he seemed to climb down with regard to the claim of suzerainty based upon the 1881 Convention. I do not think he will again have the audacity to raise that preposterous claim.

We have had a number of meetings since I wrote to you, held in various parts of the country, to explain matters to our people, and urging a peaceful arrangement, and I think, on the whole, there has been a decided growth in that direction. Still the War Party here is very powerful. Their newspapers are full of lies and misrepresentations about you and your people and all those of us who take your side, and this is having some little effect upon the thoughtless in this country.

We called a demonstration in favour of peace last Sunday in Trafalgar Square. The war-journals incited their readers to come there for the purpose of disturbing it and preventing us from passing our resolution in favour of peace. There was a great surging crowd of 30,000 to 40,000 people, and they drowned our voices by their shouts and noise, and entirely spoilt our meeting. London has always been in favour of a warlike policy. The Jingo element is very strong in London—stronger than it is in the other provincial towns.

The Cabinet is meeting to-day, and you will soon know the character of the ultimatum they are going to send you. From what I hear privately, the conditions are such as to be tantamount to a declaration of war, and I have no doubt that when the despatch is published in your country your people will see that war is inevitable.

I do not desire to advise you or them as to the course which you should pursue. It might strengthen you in this struggle that seems inevitable if you were to seize all the passes in order to defend yourselves against attack, but if you were to do this I am afraid it would have a bad effect morally in this country, and will give rise to accusations that you have been all along intending to commence hostilities in order to have an anti-British South African Republic from the Cape to the Zambesi. However, it is not much matter what you do or do not do; you will be maligned and misrepresented in any case. Still I think it desirable to say that, while it might strengthen you in your own country, it would, to a certain extent, weaken you before Europe.

But I cannot take upon myself the responsibility of offering advice. I have wired to Dr. Leyds to-day to come over here and see me with a view of arranging matters if the war should now begin. Mr. Montagu White and the Baron de Quarles will go accross to Brussels. I shall keep them acquainted as far as possible with trend of feeling here, and they will be able to send on any information they may think desirable to you. If you want to communicate with me at any time, you will be able to do so through them.

You see from my letter that I am now hopeless of a peaceful solution. I do not know what the effect in this country will be of the ultimatum that will be sent to you by the Cabinet to-day. I do not see that they have any justification for the course they are taking, and I cannot think that the mind and conscience of our people can be satisfied with the various pretexts that have been raised for interference with you. Even if war begins, we will all do our best to protest against a course which we believe to be wanton and wicked.

I shall see the various members of the Government, and if there is any chance of a settlement at any time I will communicate with you. I am sending you a pamphlet which we are circulating on a very large scale. Mr. Stead, who writes it, has been until lately one of our enemies. He has now come round to our side, and is a very valuable ally. He is only one of many here who are convinced that justice is being denied to you and your people, and who will continue to work for what they believe to be the cause of truth.—I am, &c.,

President Kruger, Pretoria, South Africa.

G. B. Clark.

On the same day that he wrote to President Kruger, Dr. Clark also wrote to General Joubert to persuade him of the unpatriotic feeling of the British people. He begins his letter, "My dear Joubart."

After objurgating the "lies, and misrepresentations" of the reputable Press of Great Britain, he again alludes to the pro-Boer fiasco in Trafalgar Square in terms similar to those of the kindred letter.

The old Boer general is then informed that England's flowing tide is with him.

I cannot see, says Dr. Clark, that the Government has any justification for the course which it is taking. I am feeling hopeless that anything but war can follow from it, but I believe that the mind and conscience of our people do not approve of a course which I consider to be both wanton and wicked.

In answer to Mr. Chamberlain's request for an explanation, Dr. Clark curtly replies, "I have no explanation or remarks to offer."

There are several other interesting letters in the parliamentary paper, but of secondary importance for British readers. In the early summer of last year Sir J. H. de Villiers, the chief justice of the Cape, was writing to President Steyn, to Mr. Fisher, and to Mr. Melius de Villiers (his brother) asking them to try to induce President Kruger to make some real concessions and avert war. The letters do Sir J. H. de Villiers credit, as they show he realised the gravity of the situation and did his best to avert war by urging reason on the Boers. On the eve of hostilities the chief justice wrote :—

I confess I look with horror on a war to be fought by Afrikanders to bolster up President Kruger's regime. I could understand a war in defence of the South African Republic after it has made reasonable concessions to the demands of the newcomers, and after it has displayed the same desire to secure good government as is seen in the Orange Free State; but of such a desire I have not seen the faintest trace.

Mr. Merriman and Mr. Te Water, both members of Mr. Schreiner's Dutch Cabinet, also corresponded with President Steyn and Mr. Fischer. Even Mr. Merriman voiced the general utter despair at President Kruger's obstinacy, while Mr. Te Water was almost as gloomy as his colleague. The letters are interesting in showing the close relations between the Cape Dutch and the leading Free Staters. They explain the inertia of the Schreiner Cabinet when war started.

A Wick (Caithness-shire) correspondent states that Dr. Clark, M. P., returning from the country the other morning, was conveyed into Wick under the protection of the police, and left for the country again in the afternoon to address a meeting. A large crowd collected at the railway station, and there is little doubt that the member for the county would have been severely treated had he made his appearance. He avoided public notice by taking a carriage and driving out of Wick by a back road. A few people observed his departure and stones were thrown at the vehicle as it passed through the outskirts of the town. Dr. Clark's letters to Kruger and Joubert had not then been published in Wick.

MR. HAROLD SPENDER AND THE BOER CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Harold Spender has addressed a communication to a News Agency, in which he says :—"In a letter published by Mr. Labouchere in to-day's "Truth," dated August 4, 1899, two months before the War, from Mr. Montagu White to Dr. Reitz I notice that Mr. White states that, in a private conversation with him, I strongly urged the acceptance of the joint Commission, which Mr. Chamberlain proposed, on the question of the Transvaal seven years Franchise Law. He adds, however, sundry reasons why that course should be adopted, and leaves it somewhat obscure whether those reasons were mine, his, or other people's. I only wish to say that while I undoubtedly urged the acceptance of the joint Commission in the strongest possible manner, I do not recognise the reasons as corresponding to anything I said. Mr. Montagu White was good enough to ask my opinion on this and other points in the course of the purely journalistic visits which I was called on to pay him. In this particular interview what I set myself to do was to persuade Mr. Montagu White to accept the terms then proposed by Mr. Chamberlain—terms which I may point out were, as a matter of fact, afterwards actually accepted by the Transvaal Government without any qualification."

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

RELIEF OF THE LEGATIONS.

ALLIES ENTER THE SACRED CITY OF PEKING.

FLIGHT OF THE DOWAGER EMPRESS.

BRITISH AND FRENCH TROOPS LANDED AT SHANGHAI.

PEACE PROPOSALS BY LI HUNG CHANG.

(Compiled from the mail papers of Aug. 17 to 24.)

OFFICIAL confirmation was forthcoming at the end of last week of the report printed in our last number that the Legations at Peking had been relieved. The total loss of life during the siege is put at 65 or 67, and the wounded number about 120.

The capture of Peking took place on the 14th. The allied generals did not intend to attack until the 15th, but the sound of heavy firing on the Legations warned them that there was danger in delay. The inmates of the Legations were indeed reduced to the last extremity, and could only have held out a few days longer.

A report has been received at Tokio that the Japanese troops took possession of the Imperial Palace in Peking on August 16. The Dowager Empress, the Emperor, and the Ministers had left Peking about four days before its occupation by the Allies. They were escorted by 3,000 of Tung-fuh-siangs troops and were supposed to be making for Si-ngan-fu. The Chinese loss in Peking was 600 killed; the Japanese lost 100 killed and wounded.

According to one report telegraphed from Peking, Sir Claude Macdonald is ill. The United States Minister, Mr. Conger, will, it is believed, return to Washington to advice the Government. Mr. Conger has felt the strain of the past events very severely. His place at Peking will be taken by Mr. Rockhill, the Special Commissioner who was sent to China when it was not certain whether Mr. Conger was alive or not.

The Queen has sent a message to the officer commanding the Royal Marine Guard at Peking, expressing her thanks to God that those under his commahd had been rescued from a perilous situation. The Admiralty also sends congratulations to the Marine Guard and the officer commandidg the Naval Brifiade of the relief force.

There are reports that the Chinese are seriously threatening the line of communications between Peaking and Tientsin, and much apprehension is expressed for the safety of the allied troops.

Wu-Ting-Fang has laid before the state Department at Washington an appeal from the Viceroys of Nanking and Hunan, requesting that no personal indignities shall be offerd to the Empress Dowager and the Emperor. The Viceroys renew their assurances of friendship, and pledge the maintance of quite in South China, provided their request is acceded to.

The American Government has decided to reject the proposal put forward by Li Hung Chang that the United States Government should appoint Mr. Conger, or some other American official, to sue for peace. The decision will be communicated to the Chinese immediately, together with a statement that the refusal is based on the non-compliance of the Chinese with the specific provisions of the declarations previously made by the United States.

It has been decided that in view of the present situation in China the French troops already on their way out, or about to embark, shall be landed at Tongking to await the development of events.

THE RELIEF OF PEKING,

OFFICIAL BRITISH DESPATCH.

We are informed by the Admiralty that the following telegram has been received from Rear-Admiral Bruce:—"Peking captured August 15. Legations safe. Details follow." News was also received at the War Office this morning of the capture of Peking. Berlin, August 18.:—The German Consul at Chifu telegrarhps: The following announcement has been received by Japanete torpedo-boat:—Peking captured. Ministers all relieved."—Reuter."

AN OBSTINATE FIGHT—JAPANESE LOSSES OVER ONE HUNDRED.

Washington, August 17.—Mr. Fowler the the United States Consul at Chifu cables as follows:—

"ChiFu, August 17 (received August 17, 7-55 p.m.).—To the Secretary of State August 17. The Japanese Admiral reports that the Allies attacked Peking on the east an the 15th. There was on obsitinate resistance. In the evening the Japanese entered the capital with the other forces and immediately surrounded the Legations, the inmates of which were safe. The Japanese loss was over 100: tee Chinese loss was 300—Reuter.

SIR CLAUDE MACDONALD REPORTED ILL.

Peking, August 14, (via Chifu, August 22).—The relief column arrived only just in time. The enemy were making more determined assaults on the Legations the day before we reached the city. Our forces bombarded the city, but the firing was not heavy. The main factor in the capture of Peking was the seizure of the east gate by the Japanese. These plucky little fighters have done wonders. The British column met with slight opposition in forcing its way into the city. The British Legation was reached by our men at half-past two this afternoon. The combined forces are now clearing the streets. There is a good deal of firing going on, but it is of a spasmodic character, there is very little further fight left in the Chinaman. The British in the Legation were overwhelmed with joy when we arrived. Sir Claude Macdonald is ill. The troops have suffered from the trying march. but their spirits are good. There was no opposition during the last days of the march, and our total casualties are small.—Central News.

ALLIES ENTEB THE SACRED CITY.

DESPATCH FROM ADMIRAL BRUCE.

Rear-Admiral Bruce telegraphs to the Admiralty as follows:—

Taku, August 19.—The allied forces are reported to have entered the Sacred City of Peking on the 17th inst. The following despatch has been received from Rear-Admiral Bruce:—

Chifu, August 19 1-30 p.m.—I have been informed on authority of Japanese street fighting still continues in Peking part of which is on fire. Yung Lu prevented Empress leaving, and last stand now being made in Inner City which is surrounded by Allies and being bombarded.

Shanghai, August 20.—It is reported that a customs cruiser is going to Tientsin to receive and bring away the Europeans rescued from Peking.—Reuter.

JAPANESE DESPATCH.

Tokio, August 21.—General Yamaguchi reports from Peking on August 15, via Tientsin August 16 as follows:—A strong force was sent to occupy the Imperial City into which the enemy had retired. It met with very strong resistance. The general and staff entered the Japanese Legation, while the rest of the Japanese troops remained outside the An-Ting Gate.—Reuter.

FIGHT OF THE EMPRESS DOWAGER.

JAPANESE OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

Tokio, August 22.—An official report from Tientsin, dated the 20th inst, states that Japanese occupied the Imperial Palace on the 16th inst., and that about four days previous to the seizure of Peking the Empress Dowager, the Emperor, and the Ministers escaped from Peking under an escort of 3,000 of Tun-Fu-Siang's troops. Their destination is supposed to be Si-ngan-fu, in the province of Shensi. Peking being in great confusion was divided into several sections, and one half of the Tartar City, on the northern side, was placed under the surveillance of the Japanese troops. Committees were also appointed by the allied forces, namely, Russia, Great Britain, the United States, and France to maintain good order in the city. A Japanese detachment succeeded in rescuing the foreign missionaries and the Chinese converts, who had been imprisoned by the Chinese within the Palace. The Japanese loss in killed and wounded was over 200. The enemy lost 600 killed.—Reuter.

Rome, August 22.—A despatch from Japanese has been received from Taku, dated the 17th inst., auononcing that the fighting at Peking was at an end. The Japanese had entered the Imperial city. The foreign Ministers and detachments of the allied troops were ih the Imperial city. The Chinese princes and Ministers had fled to Singan, to the west of Peking. The Italian war vessel Vettor Pisani has landed a company.—Reuter.

FLIGHT OF CHINESE OFFICIALS.

The following despatch, dated Peking, August 19, has been received from Mr. Conger:—"The entire city, with the exception of tne Imperial Palace, is occupied by Japanese, Russian, British, American, and French troops. It is being apportioned into districts for police supervision. The Chinese army has fled. The Imperial family ahd the Court have gone westward, probably to Sian-fu, in the province of Shan-si. No representatives of the Chinese Government are in sight in Peking, and the conditions are chaotic. The Palace is expected to be taken immediately. Many missionaries have started for home, while others remain in charge of the Christian refugees, who number about one thousand.

HOW PEKING WAS CAPTURED.

THE LEGATIONS IN EXTREMITY.

Peking, August 14.—The American and Russian flags were planted on the East Wall of Peking at eleven o'clock this morning. The Indian troops entered the British Legation at one o'clock and the Americans at three. The emaciated tenants could not have held out much longer as they had only three days' rations and the Chinese had been attacking them furiously for two days. During the siege 4,000 shells fell in the Legation. The casualties of the defenders were 65 killed and 160 wounded. The Japanese began the battle before daylight, and they are still fighting about the north wall. Part of the Chinese are defending the Imperial City. The plan of the allied commanders was to make a general attack tomorrow. The troops were arriving in camps, which had been pitched five miles to the east of the city all night. They were much exhausted, and in this condition had to sleep in the cornfields in pouring rain. The allied generals were alarmed by the sound of a heavy attack on the Legation and pushed forward independently the British American and French troops on the left of the river and the Russians and Japanese on the right. They started at two o'clock in the morning. The Japanese diverted the brunt of the resistance to the northern city their artillery engaging the Chinese heavily. The Britih and Americans met with little resistance until they entered the city where street fighting ensued. Captain Reilly of the United States Army bravely attempted to breach the inner wall. The troops finally entered the foreign settlement through the canal.—Reuter.

ANOTHER MESSAGE FROM MR. CONGER.

Shanghai, Thursday night.—M. Bezaure, the French Consul, received to-day a telegram from M. Pichon, the French Minister at Peking, dated the 11th inst. The message says:—"Still holding out in ruins Legation. Members well; eleven guards killed; relief expected 14th."

Another official message has come through from Mr. Gonger, the American Minister at Peking. It is not dated, but Mr. Goodnow, the Americal Consul here, is certain that the date should be the 13th. This message says:—"Violent attacks Chinese continue. A baby and seven marines dead. Other Americans living. Approach of Allies gives us strong hope,"—Central News.

Washington, August 16.—The following telegram from Mr. Conger bears no date, but was presumably despatched between the 5th and the 11th inst:—Completely besieged since June 23rd. Only rifle firing since June 17th, but daily, and with it frequently desperate attacks. One last night.—Reuter.

MR. CONGER AND HIS GOVERNMENT.

Washington, August 22. The War Department has telegraphed ta General Chaffee as follows:—Report operations, conditions requirements."

It is stated that this has been done owing to the fear that the strain may have influenced Mr. Congers's judgment in blaming the Chinese Government for what has occurred.—Reuter.

SHARP FIGHT NEAR TIENTSIN.

Washington, Augest 22.—Admiral Remey cables as follows:—

Taku, August 20 (via Chifu, August 21).—Dicken's command is landing to-day. Despatches from Peking, dated the 16th inst., state that all except the Imperial City has been cleared of Chinese troops. The American troops were the first to enter the Imperial City and have penetrated to the gates of the Palace. Captain Reilly of the 5th Artillery Regiment was killed on the 15th inst. On the morning of the 19, the 6th Cavalry and about 400 English and Japanese dispersed about 1,000 Boxers eight miles outside Tientsin. About 100 Chinese were killed. Five Americans were wounded. General Chaffee's losses were six killed and thirty wounded in two days' fighting.—Reuter.

THE WORK OF THE NAVAL BRIGADE.

The following telegram has been received from Raar-Admiral Bruce, at Taku, August 20:—Following telegram has been received from the General Officer Commanding at Peking, dated August 17:—Regret that owing to heavy road and forced march, Naval Brigade was unable to participate in the entry yesterday. The way they have brought their guns by boat and road from Tientsin is an achievement of which they may be proud. The following are the causualties in the British force during the siege of the Legations:—Killed, Wei-hai-wei detachment, June 22.—Private Albert Scadding, R.M.L.I., Plymouth; June 29, Private Charles W. Phillips, R. M. L. I., Chatham, Died of Wounds,—Captain Bernhard Strouts, R. M. L. I. from Wei-hai-wei. There were in addition numbers of wounded, including Captain E. Wray. Wounded are progressing favourably except Private Sawyer.—(General's telegram ends). Some fighting reported about six miles south of Tientsin, August 19.

LOSSES DURING THE SIEGE OF THE LEGATIONS.

67 KILLED; 120 WOUNDED.

Paris, August 21.—The New York Herald (Paris edition) contains a message from Peking, dated August 17, stating that the British and Americans entered the gate near the Legations on the 14th after slight resistance. The people in the Legations were on the whole well, but had suffered from want of food. The total casualties during the siege of the Legations were 67 killed, and 120 wounded. Sir Claude MacDonald has stated that the Chinese have broken every engagement. The Foreign Ministers have denied that the Imperial Palace supplied the Legations with food. They sent vegetables, which were refused. The Allies after a stout resistance entered the Imperial City on the 15th at noon. The Imperial family fled to Shansi Province on the 13th. The Peking garrison consists of 10,000 men. Mr. Conger says that the Boxers are only a pretence having no guns and that the movement as purely a Governmental one.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

SIR C. MACDONALD'S MESSAGE.

We have received from the Foreign Office the following despatch, the first received from Sir Claude MacDonald since the relief of Peking. The communication was not in cipher, and presumably, therefore, there is now free open communications:—

Via Chifu, August 21, 1900, 6 p.m.—Following are British casualties in garrison up to date of relief:—Killed.—Captain Strouts, Private Scadding and Private Phillips, Legation; David Olipfiant and Warren, Missionary Huberely James. Wounded.—Richardson, Morrison ("Times" correspondent), and 20 Marines, all doing well. Rest of British in Legation all doing well.

The Rev. Macwood Stevens secretary, of the North China Mission, has received this morning the following telegram from the Rev. Frank Norris, of Peking:—"Chifu, August 22.—All well.—Norris." This includes the Revs. Franks Norris and Roland Allen, the sisters Jessie and Edith Ransome, and Miss Lambert.

Madrid, August 22.—No news has yet been received from the Spanish Minister in Peking. The secretary of the Legation has telegraphed from Shanghi.—Reuter.

THE AMERICAN LOSSES.

A despatch has been received by General Corbin, the adjutant-general, from General Chaffee, giving the list of casualties sustained by the Americans in the attack on Peking on the 14th and 15th inst. Captain Reilly of the Artillery and six men were killed and Captain S. D. Butler of the Marines and 30 men wounded in the attack on Tientsin.

THE GERMAN LOSSES.

Berlin—Thursday. A despatch from Peking to-day, gives the German losses during the siege of the Legations in the guard of Bluejackets and Marines: Elven men were killed, one was seriously wounded and fiftteen slightly wounded.—Central News.

ANOTHER MESSAGE FROM MR. CONGER.

New York, Augnst 21.—The New York Herald publishes the following telegram, dated Peking August 17, via Shanghai, August 20.—Contrary to the agreement of the Allies the commanders of the Russians advance and occupied the first door of the East Gate early on the 14th, but they failed to force the second door. At two in the afternoon of the 14th the British and Americans entered the gate near the Legations, They met with slight resistance. The Japanese enconntered more serous opposition at the Upper East Gate, the Chinese resisting all day. At midnight they blew up the gate and entered the city. Many Chinese were killed. The members of the Legations were well but starved. Mr. Conger said: 'They triedto annihilate us the day before you got in. Prince Ching sent word that his officers had been ordered to cease firing on us on pain of death. At seven in the evening the Chinese opened fire and maintained it incessantly. If the relieving column had not arrived when it did we should probably have succumbed. The whole movement was purely a Governmental one. The Boxers were only a pretence, as they had no guns. A confidential adviser agrees that there was a leader of the Imperial troops here. In eleven days over 2,000 shells fell among us.'"—Reuter.

(To be concluded.)

THE London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" says:—The Dum Dum bullet would appear to have been absolutely abandoned. The Secretary for War has given definite instructions that no small-arm ammunition shall be sent to China that could be regarded as expansive or explosive, and thus the recommendation of the Peace Conference is to be literally observed. There are four private firms engaged in the manufacture of small-arms ammunition at the present time, and the instruction has been given to each of them.

MR. JAMES HENRY ALEXANDER MAJENDIE, of Ledingham, Sussex, and Sir Henry Drummond Wolff have been adopted as candidates for the borough. Mr. Majendie was defeated at the last bye-election and Sir Henry represented the borough from 1880 to 1885. Sir Henry, since he last sat in Parliament, has held high diplomatic office in Egypt, Persia, Roumania, and Spain. He is now seventy years old. Should be succeed in re-entering the House of Commons, he will find it a vastly different place from what it was when he left it in 1885. Shortened hours and new rules of procedure have made "Fourth Party" tactics impossible.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

HARD FIGHTING NORTH OF PRETORIA.

BADEN-POWELL HEAVILY ENGAGED.

DE WET FORCED TO TURN BACK.

BULLERS ADVANCE AGAINST GENERAL BOTHA.

[compiled from the mail papers of Aug. 17 to 24.]

Chief interest in the war in South Africa this week has centred in the doings of De Wet, who is still at large, though his force has greatly diminished.

De Wet, retiring north, came across Baden-Powell's force and a game of bluff seems to have ensued, De Wet, desirous of ascertaining the strength of the British, sent in a flag of truce to summon Baden-Powell to surrender. Baden-Powell on his part, anxious to find out De Wets dispositions asked what terms would be given him. Thereupon, De Wet departed, "shadowed" we are told, by "B.-P.," whilst other generals also took up the chase of the wily Boer. Lord Roberts reports severe fighting north of Pretoria between the forces under Generals Paget and Baden-Powell, and the Boers under Grobelar. General Baden-Powell fought General Grobelars rearguard all Tuesday near Hamanskraal. Grobelar was driven east of Pienaars River, and Baden-Powell occupied the station of that name. The Rhodesian Regiment lost Colonel Spreckley and four men killed and seven wounded. The Boers lost heavily. Colonels Plumer and Hickman are closely following them towards the Piat River. It is believed that De Wet with a few hundred Boers, finding it impossible to proceed eastwards, has buried his guns, and is returning across the Magaliesberg towards the Orange River Colony, whilst Mr. Steyn is said to be making his way with a small escort to Machadodorp to join Mr. Kruger. Lord Kitchener gave up the pursuit of De Wet some days ago, for Lord Roberts states that on Wednesday week he received a telegram from Lord Kitchener announcing that he was pressing on to the assistance of Colonel Hore, at Elands River station, from the south-east. The Elands River garrison was successfully relieved. General Ian Hamilton's column occupied Oliphants Nek, in the Magaliesberg (Rustenburg district) on the 17th, capturing two Krupp guns. His advanced troops, under Colonel Mahon, were engaged on the 19th at Roode Kopje. General Buller continues his advance on Commandant Botha's headquarters, and has reached Van Wyks Vlei, which is sixteen miles south of Belfast, Louis Botha's advanced camp on the Delagoa Railway line. Lord Roberts reports what looks like another "mishap" to a party of Royal Irish Rifles. Lieutenant Colonel Sitwell, while reconnoitring near Ventersburg, "came across" a body of the enemy, and as a result five officers are missing, together with 24 men of the Royal Irish Rifles. Lieut. Hans Cordua has been found guilty of plotting to kidnap Lord Roberts. Sentence has not yet been pronounced. Lord Roberts reports that 684 Boers have surrendered to General Rundle near Harrismith. Over 5,000 Boers have now surrendered in that part of the country. Lord Roberts has issued a new proclamation, declaring that in future all burghers in districts occupied by the Imperial forces will be regarded as prisoners of war, transported or otherwise handled, with the exception of those who have already taken the oath. No further passes will be issued. Buildings harbouring scouts and other enemies are liable to be razed. Persons breaking the oath will be punished by death, imprisonment, or fine; and if any fail to acquaint the authorities of the presence of the enemy on their farms they will be regarded as aiding and abetting the enemy.

ESCAPE OF DE WET'S FORCE.

"SUPERIOR TOPOGRAPHICAL KNOWLEDGE."

Pretoria, August 17.—Owing mainly to his superior topographical knowledge De Wet has succeeded in getting away, although Lord Kitchener's force made the most strenuous efforts to overtake him.—Reuter.

Pretoria, August 17.—All the British waggons have double teams of picked animals, but De Wet's mobility has been too great for him to be overtaken. He was able to march by night, while his pursuers were obliged to march only by daylight.—Reuter.

DE WET RELEASES HIS PRISONERS.

Capetown, August 17.—De Wet has released all his prisoners except the officers. A quantity of supplies and a considerable sum of money have been received at Lourenco Marques for the British prisoners at Nooitgedacht, and an American official has been despatched to arrange for their forwarding and distribution. Each prisoner will receive four sovereigns. Sir Alfred Milner is taking steps to ameliorate the condition of the refugees here.—Reuter.

DE WET'S MARCH NORTH.

BADEN-POWELL CALLED UPON TO SURRENDER.

From Lord Roberts to the Secretary of State for War.

Pretoria, August 18.—Carrington reports that the enemy with which Erroll was engaged were driven back from the strong positions they held at buffelshoek on the 16th. One of their commanders, Swartz, was severely wounded.

De Wet has reappeared between Rustenburg and Commandos Nek, and yesterday evening sent a flag of truce to Baden-Powell, who commands at the Nek, calling upon him to surrender. Baden-Powell, in his reply, derisively asked what terms he was prepared to give. De Wet probably only wished to find out whether Commandos Nek was strongly held, for when he found it was he changed his route, and marched in a more northerly direction. Baden-Powell is keeping in touch with him.

Paget, who arrived here two days ago with his brigade, has occupied Watersval, on the railway fifteen miles north of this. In an engagement he had with the enemy to-day five of his Yeomanry were wounded.

DESPATCH FROM LORD ROBERTS.

Lord Roberts sends the following telegram to the Secretary of State for War:—

Pretoria, August 24.—The following casualties occured in Hamilton's force on the 19th:—Killed: New Zealand Mounted Infantry, Trooper Luke Pelsam; wounded: Lieutenant Henry Bradburn, stomach dangerously (since dead); Trooper Robert Hooper Aldwood, shoulder, not serious. Hamilton has crossed the Crocodile River, and is now continuing his march in a north-easterly direction. Paget and Baden-Powell are moving up the Petersberg railway between Hamans Kraal and Pienaars River station, and were engaged yesterday morning with some of the commandoes which are assisting De Wet. Paget reports the following caualties:—Killed: Warwickshire Yeomanry, Lieutenant R. Fordham Flowers, and one man, Wiltshire Regiment; wounded: 49th Company Imperial Yeomanry, Lieutenant E. W. Kirby, abdomen, dangerous; and six men of different corps. Carrington, who has supplies for Methuen's column, reports that in an engagement with the Lichtenburg commando near Ottosboop yesterday Captain R, Arbuthnot, Royal Irish Regiment, was dangerously wounded. Several British prisoners have escaped from the Boers latterly. Lieutenant Webber, of Paget's Horse, Lieutenant Sanderson, Cape Garrison Artillery, Corporal Davies, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Private Spooner, Royal Wiltshire, and a civilian have been reported. The Pretoria correspondent of the "Morning Post" says that on Monday De Wet was apparently still retreating to the north-eastwards. Colonel Mahon was hanging on his skirts with bulldog tenacity, and General Paget was continually threatening his right rear. On Monday, too, General Baden-Powell joined in the pursuit. General Clement with a small brigade, has gone somewhere just to the west of Waterval, on the Pietersburg line. I do not imagine (says the correspondent) that De Wet means to join General Botha, but that he will probably keep to his independent harassing action.

BOERS RETREATING TO THE BUSH VELDT.

Pretoria, August 22.—The combined forces of De Wet and Delarey are moving eastwards. General Paget came in contact with their rearguard yesterday. De Wet's intention is to go to the Bush Veldt. There are reasons for believing that the whole of the Boers, including General Botha's command, purpose concentrating on the Bush Veldt and evacuating Machadodorp and Lydenburg.

SEVERE FIGHT WITH GROBELAR.

BADEN-POWELL'S LOSSES.—DE WET'S LAST MOVE.

Lord Roberts has sent the following telegram to the Secretary of State for War, dated Pretoria, 4'35 p.m. on Wednesday:—When Methuen advanced from the Vaal in pursuit of De Wet, he left Lieutenant-Colonel Younghusband and three sick and wounded men in a farm near Lindeque, under charge of Captain Powell, R.A.M.C. They are now sufficiently well to travel, and will be brought to Vereeniging to-morrow. Paget reports from Hamanskraal that Baden-Powell was engaged with Commandant Grobelars rearguard all yesterday. Grobelar was driven back on the east of the Pienaars River, and Baden-Powell occupied the railway station of that name last evening. During the fight Baden-Powell's and the enemy's advance guards galloped into each other. The Rhodesian Regiment suffered severely, Lieutenant-Colonel Spreckley and four men being killed, and Lieutenant Irvine and six men wounded. Captain Kinsman, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, also severely wounded. Boers lost a good many killed and wounded. Their laager was at Cyferkuil, on the Plat river, this morning, and is being closely pursued by Plumer and Hickman. It seems pretty certain that De Wet, finding it hopeless to make his way eastward with his guns and waggons, has recrossed the Magliesberg with a few mounted men with the intention of returning to the Orange River Colony. He will arrive there in a very different condition from that in which he started from Bethlehem. Then he had six or eight guns and some 2,000 men with him, and left Prinsloo with five or six thousand in Bethlehem Hills. Between four and five thousand of these are on their way to Ceylon. The guns have mostly been buried, and De Wet's personal following cannot amount to much more than 300. Steyn with a small bodyguard is said to have crossed the Pienaars River on his way to join Kruger at Machadodorp. The above information, collected from various sources, is corroborated by a German prisoner who surrendered to Paget this morning. Carrington reports that his outposts were engaged with the enemy again yesterday near Ottoshoop. Lieutenant Gilpin, Victorian Bushmen, was killed. Lieutenant Frazer, Cameron Highlanders, taken prisoner by Boers on 2nd inst., escaped and arrived here yesterday.

ELANDS RIVER GARRISON RELIEVED.

A FORCED MARCH BY LORD KITCHENER.

The following telegrams from Lord Roberts to the Secretary of State for War have been received:—

Pretoria, August 17, 6 p.m.—Hore's post on the Elands River was relieved yesterday by Kitchener.

Pretoria, August 17.—Kitchener reports that Hore's force had the following casualties.—Five men killed, seven died of wounds, 11 wounded in hospital, and 27 so slightly wounded as still to be doing duty.

The only casualty mentioned in Kitchener's force is that excellent Mounted Infantry officer, Lieutenant Colonel De Lisle, severely wounded hand and arm.

Capetown, August 17.—Lord Kitchener has relieved Colonel Hore at Elands River after a forced march.—Reuter.

IAN HAMILTON SUCCESSFUL.

KRUPP GUNS CAPTURED.—MAHON ENGAGES THE ENEMY.

Lord Roberts has sent the following despatch to the War Office:—

Pretoria, August 20, 8-20 a.m.—Ian Hamilton occupied Oliphants Nek, in the Magliesberg, on the 17th inst. Three men slightly wounded. He captured two Krupp guns gun limbers, one ammunition waggon, and two transport waggons. His advanced troops, under Mahon, were engaged with the enemy all yesterday at Roodekopjes, on west bank of Crocodile River. He had only a few casualties, and captured two waggons and seven Boers.

ANOTHER "MISHAP"?

ROYAL IRISH RIFLES MISSING.

Lord Roberts telegraphs as follows from Pretoria, under Tuesday's date:—Lieutenant-Colonel Sitwell while out reconnoitring near Ventersburg came across a body of the enemy, and had the following casualties:—Wounded.—Royal Irish Rifles, two men. Missing.—Royal Irish Rifles, Lieutenants Spedding and Davenport; 3rd Durham Light Infantry, Lieutenant Surtees; Derby Regiment, Lieutenant Watson; also one officer Royal Army Medical Corps, and 24 men Royal Irish Rifles.

HUNTER'S FIGHT WITH OLIVIER.

FORTY-THREE CASUALTIES.

The Secretary of State for War has received the following despatch from Lord Roberts:—

Pretoria, August 17.—Hunter's engagement on the 15th was a bigger engagement than he led me to suppose from his first telegram. Three men of the Highland Light Infantry were killed and thirty-three wounded. Seven men belonging to other corps were also wounded, and one man is missing. Second Lieutenant Gibson, I regret to say, has died of his wounds.

ADVANCE BY GENERALS BULLER AND FRENCH.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

The War Office to-day received the following telegram from Lord Roberts:—

Pretoria, August 22, 4.35 p.m.—Buller reports that his division marched yesterday to Van Wyks Vlei, 15 miles due south of Belfast. He states there were about twenty casualties, but gives no names. A party of Boers yesterday blew up a portion of the railway at Koetze's Drift, about eighht miles north of Newcastle, and damaged some rails thirty miles south of Newcastle. A Durban despatch to the "Daily Telegraph" says:—The Boers have broken the railway beyond Newcastle, and, it is reported, have placed a Long Tom in position near Ingogo firing on the railway bridge.

(To be concluded.)

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, AUGUST 24.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON

Lieut-Col S H Browne, I M S, B
Lieut-Col G W Anson, B
Lieut-Col RCS Macausland, B
Capt C H Pritchard, B
Mr A Langley, B Cov
Mr H D Griffin, B Cov
Mr P G Barnard, B
Mr H B Ward, B
Mr J Elston, B
Mr R Burgess, B
Mr J M Roberts, B
Mr H H O'Farrell, M Cov
Mr J H A Tremenheere, M Cov
Mr S R Arthur, Bo Cov
Capt W Henvey
Capt W R Brakspear
Lieut R H Benwell
Lieut A C Gabbett
Lieut R F Bidwell
Lieut W M Sargent
Lieut A G Vivian
Lieut E S Gull

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE

Capt R T Crichton, B, 7 day's furl
Mr W Ogden, B, 6 mo M C
Mr G Pitcher, B, 6 mo M C
Mr A V Monro, B, furl to Nov 17, 1900
Mr H P Burt, B, 2 mo furl
Mr J A Cave Browne, B, 3 mo M C
Mr E Phillips, B, privilege leave commuted to furl on M C for 8 mo subject to confirmation
Mr J M Roberts, B privilege leave commuted to furl on M C for 6 mo subject to confirmation
Mrs M W Rogers, B, furl extended to 11 mo
Mr C M Sherman, M, privilege leave commuted to furl on private affairs, for 8 mo
Mr F S Punnett, Bo, 1 mo M C
Col B L P, Reilly, 6 mo
Lieut-Col H B Watkis, to April 3, 1901
Lieut-Col A J P Nuthall, 2 mo
Lieut-Col C R Phillipps, 2 mo
Capt R W Nicholson, 14 days
Capt H Bennett, to Nov 22, 1900
Capt A L C McCormick, 18 days
Lieut A V Alexander, 4 days
Lieut F B Tillard, 2 mo
Lieut HGL Corbett, 3 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN

Lieut-Col J W Macnamara, IMS, B
Capt R T Crichton, B
Mr E M Konstam, B Cov
Mr H A Crump, B Cov
Mr J T Whitty, B Cov
Mr A V Monro, B
Mr H R Stuart, B
Mr J S Slater, B
Mr A W Blunt, B
Mr J N Atkinson, M Cov
Mr A D Wilkins, Bo
Capt J B Jameson
Capt W H Millar
Capt R A Cane
Capt C A W Ford
Capt W H Dunlop
Lieut E G Drummond
Lieut H Le M Fellowes
Lieut G H Fenner

THE VICEROY'S VISIT TO KATHIAWAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The "Kathiawar Times" of the 1st instant, contains a correspondence from "Vox Populi," urging his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General to postpone his visit to Kathiawar to another season. Without in any way deprecating the manifold blessings that the visit of a Viceroy of Lord Curzon's acumen and foresight would confer on this distant province I would submissively urge that the time selected for the Viceroy's visit is far from being opportune for very distinct reasons. The famine has created havoc in the country, and the chiefs and talukdars are very heavily indebted, nay some of them have been struggling in vain for some months past to obtain loans for the maintenance of their administrative machinery and to enable them to make due provision for their agriculturists. The Viceroy's visit will naturally entail additional expenditure on them, which they cannot honestly afford to bear, considering that a large number of them have not hitherto been able to pay even the arrears of their servants' wages.

His Excellency proposes to hold a durbar at Rajkote, to which chiefs and talukdars from the first to the seventh class will be invited. Their attendance will of course bring in a heavy strain on the agriculturists and their bullocks, as there being no railways in all the interior parts of the province, at least the kit of the attending chiefs will have to be conveyed to Rajkote, and that too at a time when poor cultivators must be busy with their early crops.

Cholera is yet raging in most of the principal towns of the province. It has not yet disappeared from Rajkote or Junagurh, Nowanagar or Morvi, Bhownagar or Porebunder. Heaven best knows when it will subside! The Viceroy's visit will naturally attract a large congregation of people to Rajkote, even if the chiefs and talukdars will comply with the Agency's request to bring small retinues with them.

Under the foregoing circumstances is it not desirable, Sir, that the Viceregal visit should be deferred to some more propitious period?—Yours, &c.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

THE TRAINING AT ALDERSHOT.

LORD WOLSELEY'S CRITICISMS.

ALDERSHOT, Aug. 16.

LAST week there was a field day on a very large scale at Aldershot, with the result that Lieutenant General Sir Montgomery Moore, K.C.B., the General Commanding the District, made some very severe remarks on the unsatisfactory manner in which the troops were handled by their commanding officers. It seemed as if the lessons, so dearly paid for by us in South Africa, had made no impression on the officers to whom the general referred. Sir Montgomery's remarks reached, apparently, the ears of the Commander-in-Chief, who determined, therefore, to go himself to Aldershot and personally ascetain the state of affairs as regards the training. Either the troops were badly led by their commanders or the troops to be led by the commanders were not yet sufficiently trained to take part in operations of the large tactical exercise class. So Lord Wolseley ordered that a tactical exercise on a large scale should be carried out this morning, and at it he was present. The scheme was that of a rearguard delaying pursuit as long as possible consistent with safe retreat. The pursuing force was in its pursuit to "clear the Fox Hills of the enemy, seize the Curzon and Cowshotmanor bridges, and harass the enemy in his retreat as much as possible." It was a thoroughly gentlemanly scheme; none of the nasty Boer "slimness" about it. It evidently would be wanting in courtesy to go so far as to cut off the retreat of a rearguard and capture the whole of them; so they are to be first driven off the ground they hold, and then, as a secondary measure, the bridges by which they will have retired are to be seized, and they are to be annoyed generally, but not too much.

Mere outside critics, with the Boer war in mind, were tempted to think that cutting off retreat was a better subject for practice than mere forcing to retreat, but these critics are an ill-conditioned class of men and do not enter into the spirit of the thing at all. They said that the seizing of the bridges should have been the first aim; however, they know far less than practical soldiers, so the scheme may be left to take care of itself. "Rum sort of field-day," remarked a high staff officer to me as he passed; "don't think there can have been any Boer war at all, or it has escaped their notice." But he was too severe. Fox Hills, the scene of the conflict, gives a field for very plain sailing at certain parts, but if attacked from the east at the northern end of the little range, where it assumes the Le Mans character, the task of leading the attack is extremely difficult, and so it was here. And after some four hours' work the "cease fire" sounded, and the conference was held, And at once was felt the effect of South Africa. The Aldershot staff has gone to those remote regions, and has carried off with it the traditional conduct of the conference. Why the exercise was prematurely brought to a close it is difficult to say, but as the umpiring staff seemed to be somewhat of an over-modest and too retiring character, perhaps any prolongation of hostilities would not have led to any very useful lesson; and at the conference the Commander-in-Chief put down his foot in his usual decisive fashion, and has for the time recalled the army-trainers to a sense of their proper duties; the mere tactical results of the day's work seemed to have no interest for his lordship. The chess master cannot care to witness a game of chess between players who have not yet mastered even the openings. So the burden of his lordship's incisive remarks was, "Gentlemen, go home and learn the value of queens, bishops, knights, rooks, and pawns, and then study the openings, but beyond this no more games of chess in this command." "Brigadiers, go and teach your colonels, colonels go and teach your captains, captains, go and teach your companies; we will have no larger units than brigades at work for the present. Learn to walk, and then you shall be allowed to run, but not till then." Lord Wolseley added that he fully recognized the extreme difficulties under which the training this year was carried on, but that it was a mere waste of time to allow troops or staffs to attempt advanced work before they had mastered the elements of the subject.

These personal utterances of the Commander-in-Chief must have a most beneficial effect on the training of our Home Army generally. Show and sham will henceforth be of no value in the eyes of inspecting officers, of whom nearly all are quite willing to "follow my leader." The Commander-in-Chief has issued the edict for sound and thorough elementary training, and all, high and low, will work up to this standard, and it is the standard now absolutely necessary. One incident of the day's work may be narrated as showing the importance of little things in war. A certain brigadier evacuated, apparently absolutely unnecessarily, a most important position on the Fox Hills, giving as his reason that he had received orders to do so. The order, which was in writing, was produced at the conference. It came form superior authority, and originally ran "When ordered to retire" do so-and-so, giving the line of retreat. But whoever penned the original order had struck out the word "When" by a line through it, and had inserted in the very narrow space between that and the following word the word "If." This "if" escaped the notice of the officer who received and read the message, and "ordered to retire" was the interpretation given to it. So away the defenders went. Fox Hills, August 16 (the anniversary of Vionville) marks a day of a new departure in military training.

False standards lie felled; the true standard suited to the needs of the occasion is unfurled to our Home Army. And if commanders of all degrees will but set heartily to work to carry out their somewhat monotonous but most important duty, our Home Army will soon find itself fully ready to take part in advanced work. With these, and these only, lies the determining of the real efficiency of the troops at home.

An Aldershot correspondent sends the following report of Lord Wolseley's observations:—

The Commander-in-Chief in addressing the assembled officers after the operations had concluded, said that he had refrained from coming down to Aldershot for a long time in order to give everybody an opportunity to show what they could do themselves and by way of teaching others. He had ordered this field day for the purpose of seeing himself how the staffs and the troops could work together and how brigadiers could move their brigades. He came there for the purpose of seeing what the officers and troops had learnt during the last few months either tactically or strategically. He confessed that he had not been struck in any way whatever favourably with the manner in which the troops had been moved. He knew there was a great deal to be said regarding the enormous difficulties they were working under, and perhaps he had asked too much in this field day. It was like asking a child to run before it had learned to walk. He knew every one had done his best, but there was an enormous lot still to be learnt. He hoped General Montgomery Moore would carry out what he had been attempting. Under no circumstances ought any large bodies of troops to be employed such as on that day—nothing larger than a brigade. He would make the commanding officers of each battalion in each brigade work away at teaching company officers what was wanted there. There were from 30,000 to 33,000 men in camp and what they all required to learn was company work. Small manœuvres were what they wanted, so as to teach the men what they had to do. He knew a great deal of valuable time had been devoted to musketry instruction: that was very necessary. Having taught the men how to shoot fairly they should teach them company work, and, generally speaking, from what he could see they could not go too low in the gradation of instruction which was desired. He was very glad he was at that field day, but he was bound to say it was much above the capacity of the troops. He hoped they would, as time went on, work up to a higher standard and be able to carry out tactical operations on a larger scale. At the present moment he did not think the forces there were in a state to warrant using any larger body than a brigade at a time. General Montgomery Moore shared this view with him, and was anxious to remedy this state of things. He hoped all concerned would take to heart what he had said, and that commanding officers would try and teach their captains and non-commissioned officers and men the preliminary work which was laid down in the drill-book. There was a great deal to be learnt. It was true there had been many changes among the troops and the staffs, and our very best men had been sent abroad for various purposes. The Aldershot Division, which amounted in numbers to an army corps, was not in a condition which would warrant its being sent abroad as an army corps. He knew they would take in good part what he had said and try to remember that they had a great deal to learn not only among themselves but by way of teaching others.—"Times."

THE Moody-Manners Grand Opera Company have finally decided to offer two prizes for the two best operas composed and submitted for competition, one prize for a Britisher, and another for foreigner. The prize is to be £250 each, the cheque to be paid over on the day of production, and in addition to this sum 10 per cent. of the net receipts. For this the opera is to become the sole property of the Company. The opera is to be written for a full Company Principals, Orchestra and Chorus and play for a full evenings' entertainment. Conditions and details are being drawn up and will be made public shortly.

THE SHAH AND THE PARSEES.

AN influential deputation of Parsee residents in Europe waited on the Shah of Persia on Saturday, Aug. 18, at the Royal Palace Hotel, Ostend, to present to his Imperial Majesty addresses of welcome to Europe, but referring in substance to the treatment of the Zoroastrain community in Persia. The authorities of the Zoroastrian Fund of Great Britain were requested both by the Parsee community of India, through Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., and from Persia by Mr. Ardeshir, E. S. Reporter on behalf of the Zoroastrian subjects of the Shah, to lay before his Majesty their respective addresses.

Acting on these suggestions, the leading Parsees resident in London resolved to give a formal welcome to the Shah on his arrival there, and asked Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, M.P., to draw up an address on their behalf and arrange with the Persian Legation to be allowed to wait upon the Shah. The Minister of the Legation and the able Secretary, Huseim Kuli Khan, very cordially received this proposal, and as the Shah's visit to London was abandoned owing to the sad death of the Duke of Coburg, the beloved second son of the Queen, the reception of the Parsee deputation ultimately took place, as stated above, at Ostend, where his Majesty was staying for a couple of weeks. This reception was divested of any formality to a great extent, for thanks to the English Minister and Secretary mentioned above, and more especially to his Highness the Aga Khan, who happened to be on a visit to the Shah at the time, and used his great influence to recommend the members and purpose of the deputation as deserving of appreciative treatment by the Persian Court, the Shah and Sadre-Azam received them with great courtesy, and entered into a free exchange of conversation.

The Minister of the British Legation introduced the deputation to his Majesty, who was accompanied by his Prime Minister and the Ministers of several European Legations, and by all the heads of departments and secretaries who form the royal suite. At the commencement of the proceedings, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree said:—"May it please your Imperial Majesty,—Before submitting the addresses from the Parsee residents in Great Britain and from the Parsee community in India, as well as from your Majesty's own Zoroastrian subjects, which will be presently done by my friend, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, the Chairman of the Committee of the Zoroastrian Fund in Europe, I have to express to your Majesty our obligation for having consented to receive us in the midst of your numerous and engrossing engagements. It has been to us a source of sincere gratification to be assured by those of our community who are your subjects, that your Majesty and your Government have their welfare at heart, and that your treatment of them is kind and just. Their contentment has the farreaching effect of promoting cordial relations between the Mahomedan and Parsee communities in India, the leaders of which are on terms of sincere friendship with one another. In proof of this I may refer to the great delight with which we Parsees have just learnt of the high distinctions which you have conferred this morning on his Highness the Aga Khan, and thus shown your imperial appreciation of the great position, and excellent qualities of head and heart, which has made his Highness respected and beloved alike among the Mahomedans and Parsees. Permit me, in conclusion, to express our congratulations to your Majesty on your providential escape from the dastardly anarchist attack recently made on your life in Paris. May every aim so foully taken against you miss its mark.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji then submitted to his Majesty the addresses, which were beautifully illuminated and bound in a handsome volume, and in doing so expressed the thanks of the community at large on the just and generous treatment which the Zoroastrian subjects of his Majesty have been receiving. They rejoiced to fell that their compatriots in their ancient home of Persia were experiencing kindness and equal rights from the Hakim of Zead, H.R.H. Jalal-ud-Dowlah, and that the Zoroastrian Anjuman in that place was befriended by him and encouraged to promote the welfare of the Parsees. He trusted that his Majesty and the Sadre-Azam would continue to them the same beneficent treatment in future, and that his Majesty would be long preserved in health and happiness to rule over an empire from which the Parsees were always proud to trace their descent.

His Majesty to whom these speeches were translated by Huseim Kuli Khan, and who in the course which interposed remarks expressing his approval and agreement, then said that he was very pleased to receive these addresses. Not only he, but his late father also, had regarded his Parsee subjects with affection and been keenly solicitous of their welfare. He was gratified to receive these expessions of gratitude for what he had done for their co-religionists who were his own subjects. He was glad to know of the position and prosperity attained by the Parsee community under British rule and he congratulated them upon it. He was specially pleased to notice the joy with which they received the news of the honours conferred upon the Aga Khan for whom he had high regard. He finally assured them that he would always look after the welfare of his Zoroastrian subjects. Other members of the deputation, besides those already mentioned, were then individually introduced to his Majesty. These were Messrs. Dadabhai Byramjee and N. J. Moolla, trustee and secretary of the Fund, Edaljee Dinshaw, C.I.E., K. N. Kabrajee, editor "Rast Goftar," Manokjee Cowasjee Petit, Pestonjee Byramjee, Merwanjee R. Boyce, E. Manokjee Sett, H. N. Mody.

His Highness the Sadre-Azam, the Prime Minister of Persia, then received from the deputation an address which the Persian Zoroastrians had sent for him. He thanked the deputation cordially, assured them of his continued regard and concern for the Zoroastrian subjects of his august master, and entered freely into conversation with the visitors, treating them to light refreshments.

The following are the London and Bombay addresses. That from Persia was in Persian. The London address was signed by about 50 Parsees, among them being, besides those already mentioned, Messrs. D. P. Cama, J. N. Tata, F. B. Cama, R. M. Patel, R. D. Sethna, J. J. Damania, J. Cowasjee Jehangeer, S. A. Kapadia, J. N. Bhadurjee, K. S. Nariman, N. B. Masani, N. D. Albless, Ratansha Dadabhai, Baf D. Vacha, Bhicajee F. Khan, &c.

To HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY, THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

May it please your Imperial Majesty—We, the Members of the Zoroastrian Fund of Great Britain and Europe, beg to take the opportunity of your Majesty's visit to the Court of St. James respectfully to bid you a hearty welcome.

We have been commissioned by the Zoroastrian Community of India, as well as by your Majesty's own Zoroastrian subjects in Persia, to avail ourselves of your august presence among us to lay before your Majesty addresses expressive of their gratitude and devotion, which they have respectively sent us for the purpose.

Written as both these addresses are in the language of the country from which we trace our descent, and over the destinies of which your Majesty's sway prevails, your Majesty will learn for yourself how sincerely grateful the sentiments expressed in them are; and the whole Parsee Community in all parts of the world feel indebted to your Majesty for the humane and liberal treatment which their co-religionists, who are your immediate subjects have received of late years from your Majesty's Government. The consideration which your Majesty and your Sadre-Azam and other Ministers have shown to the "Anjuman-e-Naseri-e-Zarathoshtrian-e-Yezd," and the encouragement accorded to that body in its endeavours to secure the welfare of those whose interests it advocates, have been well bestowed, and your Majesty will doubtless feel that they have been rewarded by the attachment which that Association has succeeded in fostering towards your person and throne.

It will be observed that these subjects of your Majesty consider themselves specially fortunate in being placed under the rule of his Royal Highness Jalal-ud-Dowlah. His Royal Highness's sympathy with them, and his incessant care for their welfare, have earned for you Majesty their deep devotion, and we would join with them in expressing the hope that it may be your Majesty's pleasure to prolong the tenure of his able rule over them for many years to come.

In conclusion, we beg most respectfully to assure your Majesty that we, having ourselves experienced the blessings of a just, equal and liberal government under the rule of Great Britain in India, are able to sympathise with and appreciate the feelings of gratitude entertained by our fellow-Zoroastrians in Persia for the benefits they now enjoy. In conveying this assurance to your Majesty, we would venture to express the hope that they may be in future allowed an ample measure of the rights and privileges which your Majesty has vouchsafed to them in the past.

With a fervent prayer for the continued health, prosperity, and long life of your Imperial Majesty, and with sentiments of profound esteem and respect, we beg to remain, your Imperial Majesty's obedient servants.

London, August 1900.

TWO ILLUSTRIOUS MAHOMEDANS IN EUROPE.

His Highness the Aga Khan, head of the Ismailiah Shiah sect which flourishes in every quarter of the world, has been received with great distinction by his Majesty the Shah of Persia at Ostend. His Highness had travelled especially from Western India recently to see the Paris Exhibition, but more especially to be in London during the Shah's visit.

This having been abandoned, the Shah invited his Highness to be his guest at Ostend at the Royal Palace Hotel where the Persian monarch has been staying. The Aga Khan has been there since last Thursday week. He was received both by his Imperial Majesty and the Prime Minister with great distinction. The Aga is related to the Shah, but they had never met before, and the eastern potentate is reported to be charmed with his young relative. He is invited to accompany the Shah everywhere. At the first interview the Aga Khan presented the Shah with a beautiful repeater watch encased in brilliants, and prepared by Dent, also a valuable walking stick, as well as an elaborately furnished dressing-case. To the Sadre Azam his present consisted of a beautiful writing-case.

At a special Durbar held by his Majesty last Saturday, immediately before he received the Parsee deputation, the Persian monarch conferred on the Aga the highest order of the Tamsal Hoomayun, a much coveted distinction conferred only on royal people. The badge is an elaborate ornament set in costly brilliants. He also conferred on him a "Khalat," or a robe of honour, and a Kolah or hat, enjoining him to wear them always at high Mahomedan functions. His Highness expressed his gratitude to the Shah for these signal marks of high regard. On Thursday, being the eve of the Shah's departure from Ostend, the Aga Khan is to give a grand banquet in his honour.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE.*

WAR OFFICE, August 17.

4th Hussars—Second Lieut L Cunningham Brodie from 5 h Battn the Rifle Brigade the Prince Consort's Own to be Second Lieut in succession to Lieut I G Hogg seconded.

6th Dragoons—Lieut F B Nixon from Forfar and Kincardine Artillery to be Second Lieut vice F N Dent deceased.

10th Hussars—Capt and B Maj the Hon E Baring to be Major vice H Alexander promoted Lieut the Hon D R H Anderson-Pelham recovered prisoner of war to be Capt in succession to Major the Hon E Baring who holds a Staff appointment dated Aug 3 1900.

The undermentioned candidates nominated by the Field Marshal Comdg in Chief South Africa to be Second Lieutnts:—

1st Dragoon Guards—Lieut J J Brocklebank from the Imperial Yeomanry in succession to Lieut H F Wickham promoted.

2nd Dragoon Guards—Sergt G De Goldsmidt from the Imperial Yeomanry in succession to Lieut G F Thompson promoted.

3rd Dragoon Guards—Lance Corpol W A Duncombe from the Imperial Yeomanry in succession to Lieut R E McI Lomer promoted; Trooper J D L Arathoon from Col Lumsden's Corps on augmention; Trooper C A Ferguson from Ceylon Mounted Infantry on augmentation; Private G P O Springfield from Col Lumsden's Corps on augmentation.

The Imperial Yeomanry 7th Battn—Trooper G A C Thynne to be Lieut with the temporary rank of Lieut in the Army.

The Imperial Yeomanry 9th Battn—Serg R A Blunt to be Lieut with the temporary rank of Lieut in the Army.

Royal Regnt of Artillery—Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery:—Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery:—The appointment of Ronald Lean gentleman to a Second Leutenancy which was notified in the "Gazette" of May 25, is cancelled.

Royal Engineers—The undermentioned Captains to be Majors:—C S Rose vice A H Kenney C M G promoted E F Taylor vice Brevet Col R A Wahab C I E promoted; R U H Buckland vice W A E St Clair promoted; Brevet Major R S Curtis vice G A Tower promoted; W P Brett vice Brevet Lieut Col E S E Childers C B promoted. The undermentioned Lieuts to be Captains:—J L Meyer vice R U H Buckland; E A Cumming vice Brevet Major R S Curtis; R F Knox vice W P Brett. The names of the undermentioned Second Lieuts are as now described and not as stated in the "Gazette" of May 1:—R J F Trew P O Lutley Jordan. The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets from the Royal Military College Kingston Canada to be Second Lieutenants:—E C Baker, F H W Archbold, G B Johnson. The undermentioned Gentleman Cadets from the Royal Military Academy to be Second Lieuts:—B C Battye, H J Couchman, J Day, F B Legh, E de Lorentz Young, P W L Broke Smith, A J Willcocks, H S Gaskell, S Boyd, G Udny Yule, P E Prince A D St George Bremner, H Trevelyan, F R Holt-White, C St J Lynch, R E Stace, P R de Yuon Harvey, D de Haga Haig J R W Mansfield, H C Hawtrey, P R Bald.

Regimental District—Col R B Mainwaring C M G to be a Colonel to command the 23rd Regimental Dist the Royal Welsh Fusiliers vice Col temporary Major Genl J F Hilton appointed to the Staff.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Buffs East Kent Regt—Capt W H Trevor is seconded for service on the Staff. The promotions to the rank of Capt of the undermentioned Lieuts are antedated as follows:—H A B Ternan to June 13 1900 vice W H Trevor; H H de B Morris to June 20 1900 vice R F Pearson seconded; S L P Barker to June 20 1900. The undermentioned Second Lieuts to be Lieuts:—R D R Troup vice F J Englebach promoted; H L Archer-Houblon vice H A B Ternan.

The King's Own Royal Lancaster Regt—Capt G L Hibbert to be Major vice F W Yeatherd died of wounds received in action. The promotion to the rank of Capt of Lieut R G Parker is antedated to Feb 27 1900 vice G L Hibbert.

The Royal Warwickshire Regt—Lieut C H A Powlett is placed on temporary half pay on account of ill health.

The Welsh Regt—The promotions to the rank of Lieut of the undermentioned Second Lieuts are antedated as follows T G Mathias to March 11 1900 vice H J B Span promoted; F H Romilly to March 21 1900 vice F H Howe promoted; G F Pridham to April 25 1900 vice W T B Rhodes promoted. Qrmr and Hony Capt W T Fenn is placed on retired pay.

The Black Watch Royal Highlanders—Second Lieut G P Grant-Suttie to be Lieut vice E S Dawes promoted. The promotion to the rank of Lieut of Second Lieut O H D'A Stewart is antedated to April 19 1900 vice J B Pollok promoted.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regt—The surname of Second Lieut W H H Paul is as now stated and not as previously described.

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—Supernumerary Liut the Hon Ralph A Campbell to be Lieut vice P W N Fraser a prisoner of war

Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders—Qrmr and Hony Capt A McRae is seconded for service on the Staff.

Staff—Capt W T Gaisford Seaforth Highlanders Ross shire Buffs the Duke of Albany's to be A D C to Major Genl the Hon R A J Talbot C B Commanding the Force in Egypt. The undermentioned officers are appointed temporarily Major Generals on the Staff to command Brigades at Aldershot with the temporary rank of the Major Generals whilst so employed:—Col R S R Fetherstonhaugh from Lieut Col half pay and to have the substantive rank of Col in the Army; Col G F Guyon from the 7th and 57th Regimental Dists; Col T E Verner C B from the 10th Regimental Dists. The under mentioned temporary appointment is made:—Brevet Col J Stacpole from a Depy Asst Adjt Genl to be a Colonel on the Staff and to have the substantive rank of Col in the Army. The following appointment to be Staff of the Lines of Communication in South Africa is confirmed:—Qrmr and Hony Lieut C Burroughs Military Mounted Police Corps to be an Asst Provost Marshal graded as a Staff Captain.

The following appointment to the Staff made in South Africa is confirmed;—Capt the Hon G A A Hood Grenadier Guards to be A D C to Lieut Col and Brevet Col local Bgdr Genl C P Ridley commanding a Mounted Infy Brigade.

Memoranda—Col S L Jacob C I E retires on an Indian pension; Major F T Henstock the West India Regt is granted the temporary rank of Lieut Col whilst employed with the Ashanti Field Force.

Reserve of Officers—W S Bridge Gentlemen late Lieut the Durham Lt Infy to be Lieut; G FitzGerald Gentleman late Second Lieut 5th Lancers to be Second Lieut

INDIA OFFICE, August 17.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps the Indian Medical Service and Indian Army Depts and promotion in and appointment to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers made by he Govt of India:—

Indian Staff Corps—Majors to be Lieut Cols: H H Juxon; Jones; C Herbert; G A Collins; W C Aslett; L S Peyton A W L Bayly D S O; W H James; A Adye; J A H Pollock; C G M Fasken; L G Beckham. Lieutenants to be Captains: M E Nuttall; F W H Forteath; F T Trevor Moore; J C D Pinney; F Copeland; A A West; J A Hannyngton; A J Ralph; R L Carnegy. Second Lieuts to be Lieutenants: B C Fellows; P T Stainforth; P L Beddy; H C Kay; S B Combe; W H I Shakespear; G W Ross; H T Raban; I M Conway Poole; R G Baker; G D McCormick; W B Dunlop.

Indian Medical Service—To be Surg Genl: Col G W Robertson Hay M D Bombay Estabt.

Indian Subordinate Medical Dept—Madras Establishment.—To be Senior Ast Surgn with the honorary rank of Captain: Senior Asst Surgn with the honorary rank of Lieut C G Roberts. To be Senior Asst Surgn with the honarary rank of Lieut: First Class Asst Surgn E Powney.

Indian Army Depts—To be Depy Commissary with the honorary rank of Captain; Asst Commissary with the honoraryrank of Lieut E Delmage Commissariat Transport Dept Madras. To be Asst Commissary: Depy Asst Commissary with the honorary rank of Lieut C B Hardy Miscellaneous List Madras. To be Depy Asst Commissaries with the honorary rank of Lieut; Condr J Smith Commissariat Transport Dept Madras; Condr G Drew Barrack Dept Madras; Condr G Hallett Ordnance Dept Madras.

Indian Army Reserve of Officers—To be Lieut—Second Lieut B Stapleton Infantry. The undermentioned Gentleman to be a Second Lieut: F C D Burton Cavalry.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned officers:—

Indian Medical Service—Bengal Estabt—Col J H Newman M D.

Madras Estabt—Surgn Genl C Sibthorpe C B; Lieut Col J W Evans.

The following appointments have been made to the Staff in India:—Brevet Lieut Col C A Anderson R H A to be an Asst Agjt Genl vice Col W R Routh whose tenure has expired; Capt E H Cole I S C to be a Depy Asst Adjt Genl; Brevet Major C H U Price D S O I S C to be a Depy Asst Adjt Genl vice Capt H T Kenny appointed Asst Secy Military Dept; Capt C E R Harvey Royal Irish Rifles to be a Depy Asst Adjt Genl for Musketry vice Capt R O Kellett whose tenure has expired; Capt C W Garraway Royal Irish Regt to be a Station Staff Officer 1st Class vice Major F A Wilkinson appointed a Depy Asst Adjt Genl.

To be Staff Capt Qrmr Genl's Dept—Capt C L Nicholson Yorkshire Regt for Mobilisation; Capt W L Conran I S C in the Intelligence Branch vice Capt C H Clay appointed a Depy Asst Qrmr Genl; Capt F A Hughton I S C in the Intelligence Branch vice Capt G S F Napier appointed a Depy Asst Qrmr Genl.

At the close of last month the monsoon currents were feeble and the rainfall light and scattered over India, but on 1st September a change set in, and well marked monsoon conditions were reestablished over India. These conditions accompanied general rain which, though moddrate generally, was heavy over the central parts of India from Sambalpur in the east to Mount Abu in the west. The week's rainfall has hence been generally normal except in Burma and Bombay, where it was lighter and in the central parts of the country where it has been heavier than usual. For the whole mousoon season there is still a deficiency of about twenty-five per cent. over the N.-W. P. and Punjab, and a slight deficiency over Sind, Rajputana, and Madras.

The Pope has addressed a letter to the Cardinal Vicar; in which he emphatically points out the danger of the free propagation of Protestantism in Italy, and particularly in Rome. His Holiness observes that this propagation is permitted by law and dwells on the awkward position in which it places him. Pope Leo then goes on to say that he is not in a position to oppose the movement, but he recommends the Cardinal Vicar to extend the work of the propagation of the faith which he has founded and which has already given such satisfactory results. His Holiness concludes by exhorting Catholics to make a united effort in order that the damage caused by the sectarian propaganda may be minimised as much as possible.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Alboin, 649 tons, Captain R Curtis, sailed on Saturday for Bangkok, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Culna, 1,464 tons, Captain W H Hill, will sail to-day for Moulmein, in ballast.

The s s St Kilda, 2,268 tons, Captain O E Cafferata, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Oolobaria, 3,120 tons, Captain Gray, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Rangoon, 25th August, with a general cargo.

The Hansa Line s s Rheinfels, 1,773 tons, Captain W Dewers, sailed on Saturday for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Scindia, 2,050 tons, Captain T P Gruchy, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Zanzibar, 18th August, with a general cargo and Mr F Bennett as a passenger.

The B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain G A Brownrigg, Mr V Lobo, Mr C H J Rustomjee, Mr D H J Rustomjee, Miss Mungavin, Mrs Mungaoin, Mr Mahomed Jamal and 32 deck.

The B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J A Robertson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, 6th September, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Giles and child, Mr Schmidt, Mrs Geoghan, Dr Gibson, Mr Shonbridge, Captain Inglis, Mrs Leggett, Mrs Watson, Mr Toolsidas and friend and 116 deck.

The Clan Line s s Clan Murray, 3,120 tons, Captain S Beers arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, 23rd August via Cochin, with a general cargo and Mr Little as a passenger. During the voyage she experienced strong to light westerly wind in the Bay of Bengal, moderate S W wind, and much rain on the Malabar coast, fine weather from Rutnagiri to Bombay.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—September 8.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Tenasserim		Greet			Receiving Hulk
Abyssinia		Greet	Wet Basin		Turret-ship
Plassy			Wet Basin		Torpedo Catcher
Investigator		Heming	Dry Dock		R I M S
Nancoury		Mills	Do.		R I M S
Chyebassa	1688	Forbes			M M & Co
Alboin	649	Curtis			R S & Co
St Kilda	2268	Cafferata			T M & Co
El Guise	139	Nacoda			W & A G & Co
Amra	170	Pigott			B I S N Co
Mashona	2703	George			Graham & Co
Arabia	4167	Parfitt			P & O Co
Clan Murray	3120	Beer			M M & Co
Kola	497	Robertson			M M & Co
Oolobaria	3420	Gray	Calcutta &c.		M M & Co
Scindia	2050	Gruchy	Zanzibar		M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—September 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.*	Agent
A	Allsawald	1881	Bovey	P Gulf	12-9	W & A G & Co
C	Mozaffari	1480	Baker	R S Ports	12 9	B & P S N Co
G	King Arthur	1047	Hannah			B & P S N Co
H	Ileaface	372	Maloney	Colombo	14 9	V Ebram
L	Indravati	513	Adam	Mangalore	10 9	Shprd & Co
M	Zaida	2883		Repairing		M M & Co
N	Bahaduri	829	Ahmed	Repairing		Shepd & Co
P	Magdala	3340	Greet	Turret Ship		R I Marine
Q	Savitri	72		Harbour	8 9	Shepd & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.*	Agent
Mahanadi	547	Budroo	Karachi	8 9	Sheprd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
1	Hispania	2300	Abrey	Liverpool	12 9	W&A G & Co
3	D Balduino	3044	Canepa	Genoa	15 9	F Baldovino
4	Bormida	1499	Sartorio	Hongkong	17 9	F Baldovino
8	Malta	6063	Cole	Shanghai	11 9	P & O S N Co
9	C of Edinburgh	2060	Slater	Singapore		F Forbes & Co
15	Culna	1464	Hill	Moulmein	10 9	M M & Co

P. & O. Co.'s DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
Coromandel	2887	Vibert	Repairing		P & O Co

*Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Scindia s	Gruchey	Zanzibar, Aug 18
8	Arabia s	Parfitt	London, Aug 16
	Clan Murray s	Beer	Calcutta, Aug 23
	Cola s	Robertson	Karachi, Sept 6
	Oolobaria s	Gray	Rangoon, Aug 25

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi
	Eden Hall s	Clark	Rotterdam
	Rheinfels s	Dewers	Hamburg
	Egypt s	Preston	London
9	St Kilda s	Cafferata	Calcutta, &c

The steamer Culna, Captain Hill, obtained her port clearance on Saturday for Moulmein.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday:—
Steamer Scindia, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Oolobaria, for Calcutta, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—September 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—115 bales wool Damodhur Kimjee; 100 bales wool Heerjee Hunsraz; 150 bales wool P A Doyal; 75 bales wool W and A Graham and Co; 85 bales wool Doongersee Nagjee; 110 cwt old copper R Keroba; 125 bales cotton-fly Megjee Mooljee and Co; 17 bales hides W and A Graham and Co.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—1000 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 2,100 bales cotton The New Mofussil Co Ld.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—100 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

FOR VENICE.

D Balduino s—1000 cwt castorseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

D Balduino s—100 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malta s—14 bales piece goods E D Sassoon and Co; 38 bales cotton N J Abraham; 25 bales twist M M Essabhoy; 200 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malta s—50 bales twist M M Essabhoy.

Prince Christian, who has been in Germany during the last three weeks, is staying at Baden-Baden, where he has been joined by the Duke and Duchess of Augustenburg. The Duke is the brother of the German Empress and nephew of Prince Christian. Prince Christian (says the "World") is at present next heir to his nephew's titles and estates.

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Wholesale:—MUNYON'S INDIAN AGENCY
25, Apollo Street Bombay.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

HOME.

A Field Day was held on the 16th at Aldershot, at the close of which Lord Wolseley criticized unfavourably the manner in which the troops had been moved.

A strike has taken place on the Taff Vale Railway.

At the Justice Room of the Mansion-house, on Wednesday, Charles Edward Goss, 27, clerk, of Woodford, was charged with stealing, on January 23, 1899, a sum of £60,610 in Bank of England notes from Parr's Bank. The prisoner was remanded, bail being refused.

Cricket.—Yorkshire easily beat Gloucestershire last Friday, at Cheltenham.—At the Oval, on Saturday, Lancashire sustained their second defeat of the season, being beaten by Surrey by the substantial margin of an innings and 98 runs.—At Leyton, Essex contrived by resolute batting to effect a draw with Warwickshire.—At Nottingham, the match between Notts and Middlesex ended in a decisive win for the latter.—At Bournemouth, Hampshire were only able to make 260 in their second innings against Worcestershire, who, therefore, won by 151.—At Lord's, on Wednesday, the match between Middlesex and Surrey ended in favour of the former.—At Taunton, Yorkshire beat Somerset by an innings and 120 runs.—At Crighton, Sussex beat Leicestershire by 210 runs.—At Cheltenham, Gloucestershire against Essex had only to make 82 to win, but this was only accomplished after eight wickets had fallen.—At Tonbridge, Kent beat Hampshire with 111 runs to spare.—At Chesterfield, Notts were victorious over Derbyshire by 165.

Mr. Labouchere publishes in Thursday's issue of "Truth" a letter from Mr. Montagu White to Mr. Reitz, the Transvaal State Secretary, and two letters from Mr. Labouchere himself to Mr. White, which were found among the correspondence captured on the British occupation of Pretoria, and copies of which were forwarded by Mr. Chamberlain to Mr. Labouchere with an inquiry as to whether he desired the offer any explanations or observations with regard to them. Mr. Labouchare denies that he owes Mr. Chamberlain any sort of explanation. The advice tendered in his letters to Mr. White, he says, seems to him to be excellent, and he knows of no reason why he should not have tendered it.

The Mansion-house War Fund now amounts to more than £1,000,000.

THE EMPIRE.

The War.—In South Africa, De Wet, after being closely pressed by Lord Kitchener and other generals succeeded in escaping north-wards. He appeared near Commando's Nek and invited General Baden-Powell to surrender, but finding the place strongly held he changed his route. Colonel Hore's post on the Elands River was relieved by Lord Kitchener on the 16th, having lost 12 men. General Ian Hamilton's column occupied Oliphant's Nek in the Magaliesberg on Friday. He captured two Krupp guns and three wagons. His advance troops under Mahon were engaged with the enemy on Sunday at Roode Kopjes, on the west bank of the Crocodile River. He had only a few casualties, and captured two wagons and seven Boers General Rundle reports from Harrismith that 684 Boers had surrendered to him in that district up to Sunday.—Lord Roberts has issued a new proclamation intimating that henceforth more severe measures will be taken in punishment of acts of treachery and bad faith by the Boers.—The trial of Lieutenant Cordua, of the Staats Artillery, before a Court-martial on a charge of plotting to seize British officers and abduct Lord Roberts has been proceeded with at Pretoria during the week. On Tuesday the proceedings were brought to a conclusion, the accused being found guilty on all counts. The Treason Bill has been carried in the Cape Assembly by 48 votes to 38—Sir William Stokes, the distinguished Dublin surgeon who since January last has been acting as a consulting surgeon to the forces in South Africa, died suddenly at Pietermaritzburg on Saturday.

New Zealand.—Mr. Seddon, Premier and Colonial Treasurer, made his Budget statement in the Legislative Assembly at Wellington on Friday. He stated that there was a surplus of revenue over expenditure for the past year, including a balance of £45,000 from the previous year, of £605,000. All the heads of revenue had exceeded the estimates.

FOREIGN.

China.—The allied troops have entered Peking. The Admiralty received on Saturday a telegram from Rear-Admiral Bruce stating that the capital was captured on August 15. The Japanese army entered by two of the eastern gates, whilst the rest of the allies effected an entrance at a third gate. The Japanese casualties were over 100 and the Chinese losses over 300. Conflicting reports were transmitted to Europe as to the whereabouts of the Empress-Dowager, who according to one account, had fled to the north-west, accompanied by the Emperor, the Court, and a body of troops. After entering Peking the allied forces bombarded the Imperial Palace, which the Chinese had fortified. The Legations were found to be safe, but the garrison was somewhat starved, and the Chinese had made an attempt to annihilate them the day before the arrival of the allies. In 11 days over 2,000 shells fell in the Legations. Sir Claude MacDonald stated that the Chinese broke every engagement with the foreign Ministers. On receiving the news of the rescue of the Europeans the Queen addressed to the officer commanding the Royal Marine guard at Peking telegram expressing her thankfulness. The Foreign Office has received from Sir Claude MacDonald a report of the British casualties in the garrison at the Peking Legation up to the date of relief.—A Reuter telegram from Peking, dated August 14, gives some further details of the arrival of the relief force. It states that the plan of the allied commanders was to make a general attack on the 15th, but being alarmed by the sounds of a heavy attack on the Legations they pushed forward independently, the British, American, and French troops on the left of the river, and the Russians and Japanese on the right. The British and Americans met with little resistance until they entered the city, where street fighting ensued.

Austria-Hungary.—The 70th birthday of the Emperor Francis Joseph was celebrated on Saturday thoughout the Dual Monarchy.

Egypt.—A translation has been published in Cairo of a conversation which the editor of a native paper has had with the Khedive at Nyon on his visit to England. His Highness spoke in very warm terms of his reception in this country and the honour and consideration shown to him, and he also bore testimony to the uprightness and fidelity of Lord Cromer, whom, he says, he greatly respects and admires.

France.—On Saturday afternoon, in the Great Hall of the Exhibition, President Loubet distributed the awards and honours which have been gained by exhibitors, and in the evening there was a *fete.* An accident occurred by which several persons have lost their lives.—"Times."

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE,
COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 10th September.

1. There will be 40-pr. R M L Gun Drill and laying at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters on Tuesday and Thursday next, at 8-45 p.m.

2. There will be Morris Tube practice at the Fort Headquarters on Saturday next 15th instant from 4 to 6 p.m.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt. R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 8th September.

1. Members are requested to send to Head-Quarters for their Carbines as early as possible.

2. There will be Sword drill for all members in the Town Hall to-morrow (Tuesday) from 5-30 p.m. Recruits are requested to attend.

3. There will be Firing at 7 a.m. on Tuesday as previously arranged during the monsoon.

4. There will be Route Marching and Manœuvres on Thursday 20th Sept. Starting from the Riding School at 7 a.m. punctually, particulars will be circulated later.

Dress:—Marching order.

G. W. MOIR, Lieut.,
Commanding B. L. H.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 16th June 1900, on 1644·39 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,08,000	4,80,000	7,000	5,95,000
Or per mile of Railway	66	292	4	362
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	25,70,124	1,08,03,383	1,13,931	1,34,87,438
Total for 24 weeks	26,78,124	1,12,83,383	1,20,931	1,40,82,438
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,21,734	2,90,114	7,197	4,19,045
Per mile of Ry do.	73	175	4	252
Total to corresponding date do.	30,97,625	76,95,409	1,40,043	1,09,33,077

Increase for the week .... Rs. 1,75,955
Do. to date .... " 31,49,361

ALWAYS FAVORABLE.

The general opinion concerning the new product Van Houten's Chocolate for eating—which has now been on sale to the public for some months,—is highly favorable. The public recognise that this Chocolate ranks as highly among chocolates as Van Houten's Cocoa does among cocoas; in other words, that Van Houten's Chocolate excels in delicious flavor, and in wholesomeness of composition.

Every day much harm is done by the excessive consumption of cheap confectioneries and chocolates of inferior quality, doubtful taste and doubtful composition.

Why not abstain from these altogether, and substitute the digestible, wholesome

VAN HOUTEN'S CHOCOLATE (for Eating)?

Tins of Croquettes, and tins of Drops 5½d. per tin,
Tablets 5½d. each, and
Small Bar Tablets at 1d. per Bar.

MOIR'S BREAKFAST BACON

In Tins.

Manufacturers:
JOHN MOIR & SON, LIMITED,
LONDON, ABERDEEN & SEVILLE.
Head Office:—9 and 10, Great Tower Street, London, E.C.

THE BOONS AND BLESSINGS.

Recommended by 3007 Newspapers.

"They are a Treasure."
Standard.

Sold by all Stationers.

"The Waverley Pen is a Treasure."
Standard.

"The Owl Pen is par excellence the Ladies' Pen."
Court Journal.

"The Pickwick Pen embodies an improvement of great value."
Engineer.

They come as a boon and a blessing to men,
The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON LTD., WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.

JOHN BEGG'S
ROYAL LOCHNAGAR WHISKY,
As supplied to H.M. The QUEEN for 50 years.
The only Whisky distilled on the Queen's Estate at Balmoral.

Agents:—BOMBAY—PHILLIPS & CO., Ltd.
MADRAS—SPENCER & CO., Ltd.
RANGOON—ARTHUR BARNES & CO., Ltd.

General Export Agents:—BLANDY BROTHERS & Co., LONDON.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

"CAUTION.—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE" is "protected under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of 'India, and proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any "colorable or other imitation thereof."

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

Manufactured only at DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENGLAND.

NOTICES.

Stephens

Inks

The Violet Black and the Blue Black are the best Copying Inks for India.

Stephens' GUM
Sticks Quickly and Permanently
Never Ferments or Moulds

"A PERFECT Food for Infants."
Mrs. Ada S. Ballin,
Editress of "Baby."

Over 70 Years' Established Reputation.

Neave's Food

BEST and CHEAPEST
For INFANTS and INVALIDS, CHILDREN and The AGED.

"Very carefully prepared and highly nutritious."—Lancet.

"Equally suitable to Invalids and Old People."—Medical Magazine.

NEAVE'S FOOD has for some time been used in

THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL FAMILY.

"Admirably adapted to the wants of Infants and Young Persons"
Sir Charles A. Cameron, M.D.,
Ex-President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.

"Contains all the elements of Food in an easily digested form."
Gordon Stables, M.D., R.N.

A MOST NUTRITIOUS FOOD FOR NURSING MOTHERS.

GOLD & Co.'s

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

Do your HARNESS & BELT Repairs WITH Thomson's Slotted Rivets.

No need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c. that are constantly in need of repairs; it means loss of time in sending and waiting when you can do the job yourself. No hole required to be punched simply drive Rivet as you would a tack, and clinch. Try them. From all Iron-mongers and Stores in Ind

If unobtainable, a gross, assorted sizes, for 5s., post free, from
BIFURCATED RIVET CO., Ltd., 10 Wo[illegible] Exchange, London, England
Agents Wanted.

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CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

EPPS'S COCOA

Possesses the following Distinctive Merits:

DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED
YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.
Sold only in ½ lb. and 1 lb. Tins.
Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London,
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EPPS'S COCOA.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Observe the Signature

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In Blue Ink across the Outside Wrapper of every Bottle.

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

PERFECTION IN

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

OUR NEW SPECIALITIES.
NEVER BEFORE IMPORTED INTO INDIA.

CROWN PRINCE Rs. 45 p 100

ADMIRAL Rs. 40 per 1000.

These Cigarettes have been recently placed on the market, and, by their excellent quality, have already secured a sale of several thousands.

Guaranteed fresh, consignment received by every P. & O. Mail.

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.,

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The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel; the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

MAGNESIA

Sold Throughout the World.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

FOR DIABETES.
FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS

"G.B." DIABETES WHISKY.

FOR RHEUMATISM.
FOR GOUT.

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.

HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.

Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,

GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS & THE AGED

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

From an Eminent Surgeon:
"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:—
"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely, REAL WORTH."

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

ALL WHO DESIRE TO HAVE SOFT VELVETY SKIN, CAN OBTAIN IT BY USING

AN IMPROVED *Preparation of their* CELEBRATED GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER.

BEETHAM'S LAIT "Larola" Regd

"IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, *AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.*

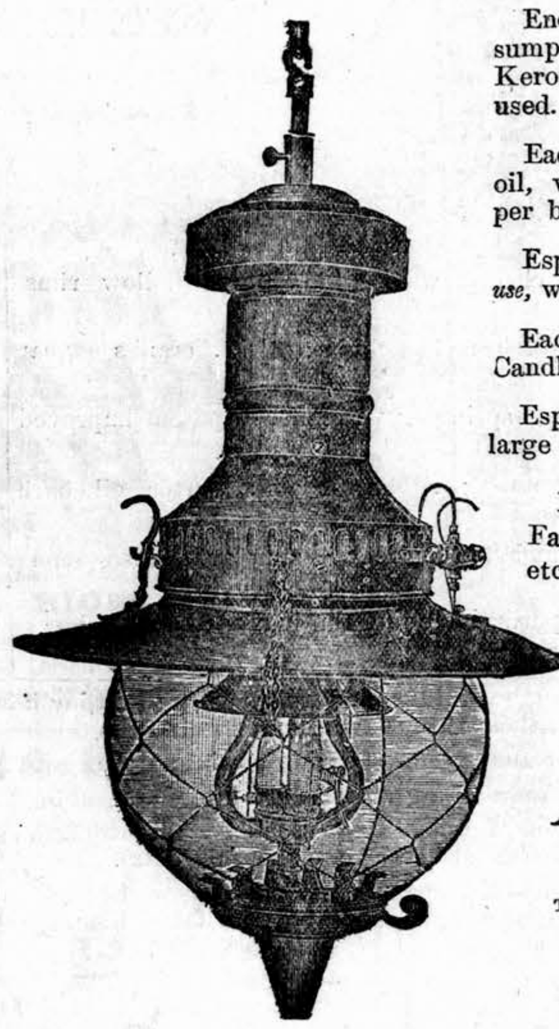
IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ld.,

THE WASHINGTON COMPRESSED KEROSINE OIL INCANDESCENT LIGHT.

IS THE CHEAPEST AND MOST BRILLIANT LIGHT OF THE DAY.



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"Flash Light."

Enormous Saving in the Consumption of Kerosine Oil. Russian Kerosine Oil (Bulk Oil) can be used.

Each Burner consumes 2½ oz. of oil, which cost 1¾ pies per hour per burner.

Especially adapted for *up-country use*, where gas is not available.

Each Welsbach Mantle gives 250 Candle-power.

Especially suitable for lighting large areas, viz.:—

Railway Stations, Workshops Factories, Gardens, Public Halls, etc.

The Lamps are very safe and free from any danger.

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For further particulars apply to

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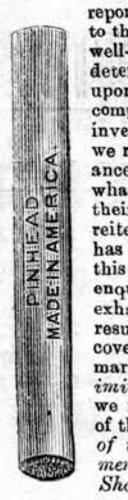
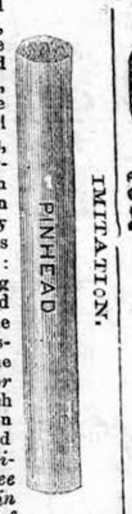
PINHEAD CIGARETTES—CAUTION





DURING the past few months we have received reports, from various sources, to the effect that the above well-known Cigarettes had deteriorated in quality, and, upon our submitting the complaints for the careful investigation of the Makers, we received from them assurances that no alteration whatever had been made in their quality, which, they reiterate, was, as it always has been, irreproachable: this led to our making enquiries of a minute and exhaustive nature, with the result that we recently discovered the presence on the market *of a most inferior imitation*, against which we now draw the attention of the public in general, and *of the Presidents of Regimental Institutes, Coffee Shops and Canteens in particular.* The detection of the spurious goods is simple, as each genuine Cigarette bears the words—"PINHEAD, MADE IN AMERICA," while on the fraudulent cigarettes is printed "PINHEAD" only, as per the above sketches.

While requesting consumers to protect themselves, by observing the above, we would warn all Importers and Shopkeepers that we shall institute legal proceedings against any person or persons found stocking or selling the fraudulent article.

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10, *COLOOTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA,*
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMAH.

THE GREAT REMEDY

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS

FOR

Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago

The EXCRUCIATING PAIN is quickly relieved and cured in a few days, by these celebrated Pills. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.

ATKINSON'S EAU DE COLOGNE

THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.

More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much more refreshing than all others

USE ATKINSON'S ONLY AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Only genuine with "WHITE ROSE" Trade Mark

Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON, Limited,
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FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE.

None genuine without the "Elephant" Trade Mark.

Held in highest estimation for more than half a century.

CURES DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER.

REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

GOLD & SILVER THREADS, LACES, CORDS, BRAIDS, BULLIONS,

Of every description for Embroidery.

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The Only Food for Delicate Infants

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD

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CARNRICK & Co. 1 BLOMFIELD HART ST. LONDON

Milkmaid BRAND Milk

CONDENSED MILK
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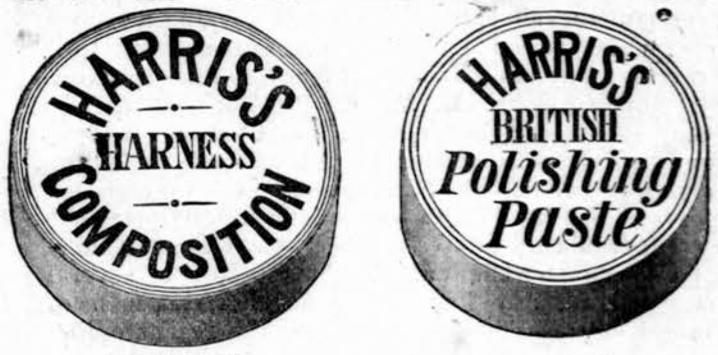
CHAM, SWITZERLAND.

Full Cream.

As a guarantee of quality see that the MILKMAID Trade Mark is on every Tin.

Largest Sale in the World.

S. & H. HARRIS.



HARRIS'S HARNESS COMPOSITION
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WATERPROOF.

Sold by all Saddlers and Storekeepers.

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DRAWING an OVERDRAFT ON THE BANK OF LIFE.

Late Hours, Fagged, Unnatural Excitement, breathing Impure Air, too rich food, Alcoholic drink, Gouty, Rheumatic, and other blood poisons, Fevers, Chills, Feverish Colds, Throat Irritation, Sleeplessness, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Skin Eruptions, want of appetite, Sourness of Stomach, &c., &c;—Use

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

Pleasant, Soothing, Cooling, Health-giving, Refreshing, and Invigorating.

NO HOUSEHOLD OR TRAVELLERS' BAG SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

IN HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is INVALUABLE. It is the BEST and SIMPLEST preparation for regulating the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and relieves the system of effete GOUTY, RHEUMATIC matter, the groundwork of FEVERS and other diseases, which, if retained, poisons the blood, and produces the most disastrous consequences. It allays nervous excitement, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition by NATURAL MEANS. The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' upon any DISORDERED, SLEEPLESS and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is, in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNSURPASSED ONE.

CAUTION.—See capsule marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it, you have a *WORTHLESS IMITATION.* Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

PETER MOLLER'S HYDROXYL-FREE COD LIVER OIL.

The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations.*" This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil: the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

CINDERELLA

BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN

Are Celebrated the World over for *ELEGANCE, FIT, STYLE AND DURABILITY.*

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO DRYING FOR EXPORT.

TRADE MARK
CINDERELLA (Regd.)

SOLE MANUFACTURER—
JAS. F. WILLIS, Worcester, England, Est, 1856,
WHOLESALE ONLY.
Agent's required for Bombay. Calcutta, Rangoon, Ceylon.

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WEST END GUARD'S WATCHES.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY'S GUARD'S *Keyless* Lever WATCHES have been adopted by the Majority of Indian Railways for Guard's and Driver's use. These Watches are Specially Designed with a view to the requirements of Railway Service, *viz.* :—GREAT STRENGTH and PERFECT ACCURACY They are made with very bold hands and figures, so that the time can easily be read at night, and the cases are Damp and Dust-proof. They are made in two qualities.

THE PIONEER (Guaranteed for three years).
As supplied to the East Indian Railwey Co., &c.
In Open Face, Nickel Silver Case. Price Rs. 25.

THE STANDARD OR IMPROVED GUARDS.

(Guaranteed for six years.)

As supplied to the Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway Co., &c.
In Open Face, Nickel Silver Case............Price Rs. 32.
" " Sterling Silver Case .... " " 50.

This Watch is specially recommended to Engineers, Surveyors, Contractors, and others requiring a Watch of the most accurate description combined with the ability to withstand rough usage.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH.

As supplied to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

This Watch is made in 18″ or ordinary size (2 inches Diameter) and also in 16″ or small size (1⅗ inches Diameter). It is made on the same principle as the Pioneer Watch, but is of smaller size, and also guaranteed for three years.

CAMPAIGN WATCH 18‴ size.

Price in Nickel Case, either size.		Price in Sterling Silver Case, either size.	
OPEN FACE	Rs. 24	OPEN FACE	Rs. 38
HUNTING	" 26-8	HUNTING	" 42
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VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

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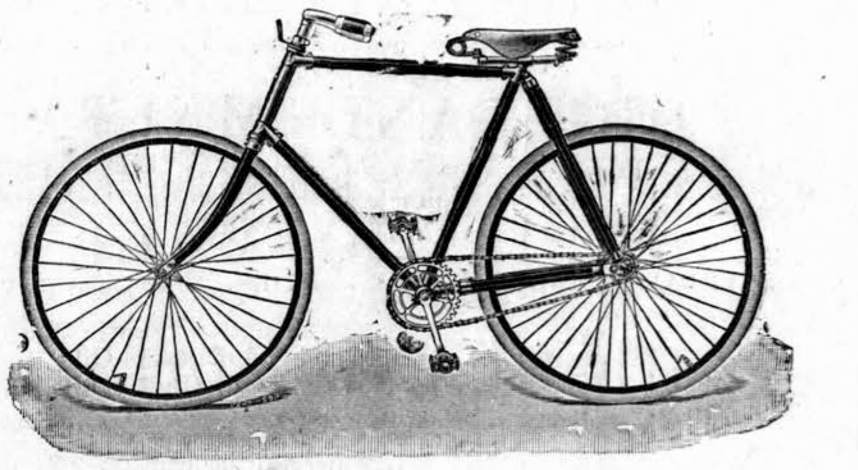
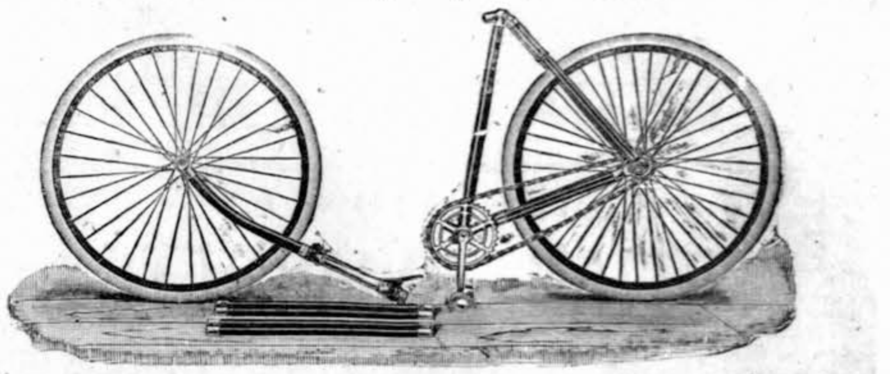
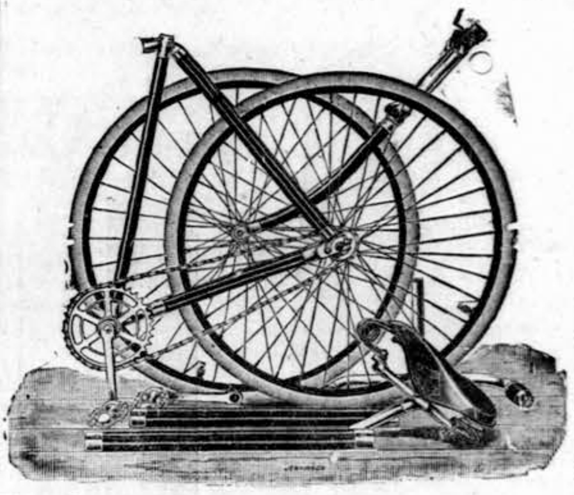


SPECIFICATION.

Duplex Tube Frame equal wheels, with 1⅜ in. tyres, hollow rims, detachable chain wheel; ½ in. pitch roller chain; 6½ in. cranks gear 68 in. Brook's saddle, with plated springs; "Premier" patent improved rubber Brake detachable mudguards; rubber pedals; Carter oil bath case; detachable foot rests; band steering lock · standard finish, enamelled black, with extra plated parts, including the lugs, and lined rims.



Its characteristics are as follows:—It can be disjointed in two minutes sufficiently to enable it to be packed in a case or basket of dimensions little more in height and length than the diameter of one wheel and the width of two If it is required to be taken to pieces each limb of the frame can be disjointed and the whole of the tubes put in a small cricket bag.



The main joints are entirely brazeless, perfectly easy of detachment and their absolute soundness and security undeniable.

The joint pins pass through the lugs and tubes centrally, they have flat narrow heads which lie in the grooves between the 2 cylinders of the lugs and when screwed up by their nuts draw the lugs round the double tubes until the latter are firmly embraced.

There is absolutely no transverse or shearing strain on the joint pins.

All the members of the frame of a given size are interchangeable.

The Tubes are constructed of crucible cast steel of great strength and stiffness and in cross section take the form of two tubes in juxtaposition, although each double tube is formed of one sheet of metal.

We can strongly recommend this machine, it has been well tested on the road for over twelve months, and apart from the points already mentioned, has the great attraction of being as portable as a set of Fishing rods and as easily packed, requiring no more attention than one's ordinary portmanteau.

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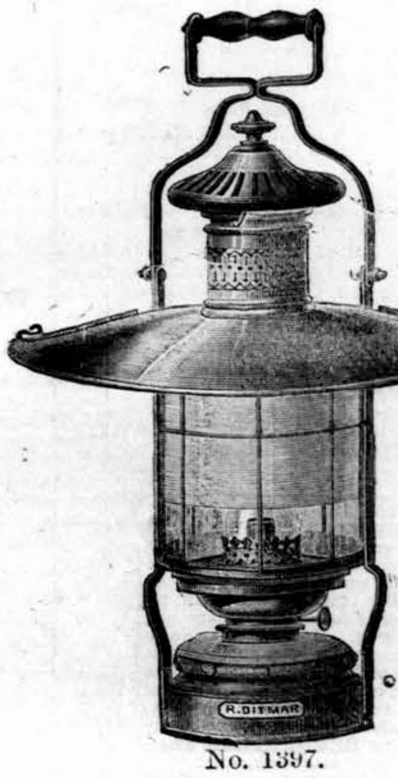

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